

Arthur Miall
18 Bowdoin St. E.C.
THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1080.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

RENOVATION of BUCKINGHAM CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PIMLICO.

Minister.—Rev. W. H. JELLIE.

The return of prosperity to the Church in fellowship here has aroused the Friends to accept the urgent duty of Repairing and Renovating the Chapel. The effort exceeds the ability of the people themselves; the appeal is therefore earnestly and hopefully made for help.

The following sums have been contributed:—

	£	s.	d.
Promises from the Church and Congregation	190	0	0
London Congregational Chapel Building Society	50	0	0
Rev. J. Spenser Pearsall	5	0	0
J. Remington Mills, Esq., M.P.	20	0	0
John Clapham, Esq.	5	0	0
Daniel Pratt, Esq.	2	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	25	0	0

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Rev. W. H. Jellie, 47, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico; Mr. James Parker, 24, Dumbell-street, Pimlico.

PINCHLEY (NORTH END) CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A BAKKAS in aid of the FUNDS for BUILDING the MINISTER'S HOUSE will be held in the SCHOOLROOMS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 26th and 27th of the present Month. Admission, on the first day, One Shilling; second day, Sixpence; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Commences will run between Southgate Station and the Schoolrooms, meeting all the trains from and to King's-cross after Twelve o'clock.

It is hoped that all who are interested in this good work will assist the Committee by becoming purchasers, or by contributing useful and ornamental articles, which will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mrs. Hill, Fallow Corner, Finchley.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for FREEDOM of WORSHIP.

London: 14, George-street, Mansion-house; and Ridgefield, Manchester.

"All, whether Episcopalians or Dissenters, who are engaged in building new churches, should more especially take pains to acquaint themselves with the merits of this movement. It may make all the difference to them of large success or a solemn only partial, perhaps of even damaging failure."—*Christian World.*

Subscriptions of Five Shillings each, and upwards, will be thankfully received, and Papers supplied at the Office.

W. GAUTHORPE, Resident London Secretary.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

URGENT CASE.

The Public are solicited to note H.W.'s Christian tender, and respond promptly to be a real mercy.

It is found from votes being deeply engaged, &c., that this case can only be carried by the subscriptions of the benevolent; and prompt help is earnestly solicited, and the smallest sums gladly received by those marked *. The merely bodily afflicted cannot suffer to the extent of one whose tastes, mind, &c., have no rest day or night; suffering from three serious bodily afflictions also preventing steps to relieve that mind, &c.; and hence a case of greater hardship than any under the notice of the Society or public.

Subscriptions already received:—

† A Christian and benevolent offer. H. W., a gentleman (a trustee to another such a charity), will kindly give another 10l. if six others will do the same, or twelve (give 5l. each, or collect it, to make up a useful sum for the wife's business of a permanent character, and with the Society's income both do tolerably then, and be beyond reach of want and uncertainty.			
His Excellency Count Platen (8 donations)	7	0	0
His Excellency Baron Wachtmeister	1	10	0
Rev. T. F. Carlsen and Swedish Congregation	5	0	0
Rev. D. Wilson (Vicar) with promise of more if necessary, per Mrs. Waugh	0	5	0
Rev. G. Calthrop, M.A., Highbury New-park (3 donations)	8	0	0
Mr. B.	0	5	0
Ditto, for 2 Votes	1	10	0
H. M.	0	5	0
Ditto, for 1 Vote	0	10	6
W.	0	2	6
Mrs. Nelson, Belmont Cottage, Barnsbury-park	5	0	0
T. W.	0	2	6
Ditto, for 1 Vote	0	10	6

Fifth Application.—November Election, 1866.

THE BRITISH HOME FOR INOURABLES.

The favour of your Vote is solicited for the Annual Pension of £30 for FREDERICK W. KENT.

"He is suffering from an infirmity of body, arising from Phthisis, and also from permanent injuries, which entirely incapacitate him for any physical exertion."—*Dr. H. BILKINSON, M.D.*

He is 41 years old, and unable to maintain himself, and was prevented taking appointments, recorded for in the War Office and India.

He was a managing clerk and a merchant, but subsequently joined the Military Train during the Crimean war, when he became dangerously ill, which induced his present prostrated state. His father and grandfather were tanners in Bermondsey, and also merchants in foreign States, like himself.

This Case is strongly recommended by his Excellency Count Platen; General Peel; *Rev. T. Lewsey, Thornhill-road, Barnsbury Park, N.; *Rev. D. Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington; *H. Billingham, M.D., Esq., Upper-street, Islington; Surgeon McBeth, Military Train; Lieutenant Withell, Military Train; *Mrs. Evans, 10, Barbara-street, Barnsbury Park, N.; *Mrs. Nelson, Belmont Cottage, Barnsbury Park, N.; *Mrs. Kent, 24, Wellington-road, Barnsbury Park, N.

*Will receive Votes or Proxies, and subscriptions.

EAST SURREY LIBERAL REGISTRATION.

Liberals who are qualified for East Surrey, but not registered, and those who, being registered, have changed their abode or qualification, are requested to communicate with Mr. Thomas Nicolls Roberts, 5, Queen-square, Westminster, who will furnish forms of claim, and serve them on the overseers free of charge.

REGISTRATION of ELECTORS.

THE FRIENDS of RELIGIOUS EQUALITY, who are entitled to become COUNTY ELECTORS, are urged to SEND IN CLAIMS to the Overseers of their respective Parishes on or before the 20th of July.

Forms of Claims and other Information may be obtained on application to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control, 2, Serjeants' inn, Fleet-street, London.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

* * "The Registration Hand-book for Counties and Boroughs" sent on receipt of Seven Stamps.

COUNTY REGISTRATION, 1866.

LIBERALS who are qualified for any County in England or Wales, but not Registered, and those who, being Registered, have changed their abode or qualification, may have forms filled up and forwarded to the Overseers, free of charge, by communicating with the undersigned at the office of the Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square, Westminster, S.W.

The 20th of July is the last day on which notices of claim can be served on the Overseers.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Patron, Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

A PAPER by CYRIL C. GRAHAM, Esq., on "Researches into the Topography of Palestine," the report of Captain Wilson on the First Expedition of this Fund, and other papers, will be Read before the Historical Section of the ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, at the ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle-street, on MONDAY, July 23, in the morning sitting.

The Dean of WESTMINSTER will Preside, and the meeting will be addressed by various eminent persons.

The Photographs, 160 in number, taken by the expedition (many of them for the first time), with the detailed maps of the Lake of Galilee and other portions of the Holy Land, Plans of Buildings, Sites, &c., will be exhibited.

By order, G. GROVE, Hon. Secretary.

5, New Burlington-street, July 12, 1866.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, near HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

Instituted May 10, 1768.

For Children of Both Sexes, and from any part of the United Kingdom.

PATRON.

Her Majesty the QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Prince of WALES.

A GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th July, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, to ELECT FORTY CHILDREN to the Benefit of the Charity.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, and the Poll will be closed at Two precisely, after which hour no Votes can be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Persons Subscribing on the Day of Election will be entitled to Vote on that occasion.

Contributions are greatly needed, and are very earnestly solicited.

TO the BENEVOLENT.—Any person desir-

ing £20 for a Protestant Religious Society, or for any truly Benevolent Object, may, by applying to L. M. N., Post-office, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, hear of a means whereby this sum may probably be secured for that object.

Iron Church, for absolute Sale, situate at the rear of the East Side of Grafton-road, Kentish Town. It is substantially constructed, measures about 78 by 40 feet, has sitting accommodation for 600 persons, and all necessary fittings complete.

MESSRS. DOWSETT and CHATTELL are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE, GRESHAM-STREET, CITY, on TUESDAY, July 24, at One precisely.

Particulars may be obtained of W. T. Elliott, Esq., Solicitor, 5, Verulam-buildings; and of the Auctioneers, 29A, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

BROOK HALL, WINSLOW, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Principal—Miss ELLIS.

This Establishment is commended to Parents, who are Town residents, as offering the advantages of a healthy Country Home, with those of the highest mental culture, and the careful formation of character upon Christian principles.

Miss Ellis especially calls attention to her system of object-teaching, embracing the entire circle of Sciences, and rendered interesting and attractive even to young pupils by first-class Diagrams and Illustrations.

References kindly permitted to Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., Birmingham; Rev. Jas. Griffin, and G. Rylands, Esq., Hastings; Rev. J. Davis, Romford, Essex; and the Parents of Pupils in London, Birmingham, Winslow, and elsewhere.

DUTIES RESUMED on the 24th of July.

HASTINGS. — WEST-HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.

PRINCIPALS.

Rev. W. PORTER, Mr. JOHN STEWART, A.C.P.

Pupils are prepared for the University, Local, and other examinations. At the last Cambridge examination thirteen boys from this school obtained certificates, two senior, and eleven junior, one senior and five juniors being placed in Honour Classes.

Prospectuses on application.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST, when a portion of the New Buildings will be ready for Occupation.

PRESENT TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.
These Terms will be increased Ten Guineas for Pupils entering after August.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM.

Is confidently commended to the notice of Parents in quest of a comfortable Home, with an accomplished Education for their daughters. Careful Religious Training is combined with the highest Mental Culture.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature	Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Art	Dr. C. H. DRESSER.
Globes and Natural Science	E. QUINTON, Esq.
Music, Theory, &c.	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Do. Piano, &c.	HERN LOUIS DICK.
Singing	JAMES COWARD, Esq.
Drawing and Painting	R. W. BUSSE, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	REV. J. W. TODD.
French Language	Dr. MANDROW.
German Language	Dr. SCHNEIDER.

Reference—Parents of Pupils and Clergymen.

For particulars address the Principal, Mrs. TODD.

WHITTINGTON HOUSE, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.

The Rev. H. J. CHANONBLOO receives young gentlemen to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford Local Examinations. Masters in Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages. Reference—Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., B. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Professor Fawcett, Esq., M.P., Rev. S. Martin, J. Spence, D.D., Newman Hall, LL.B., W. J. Unwin, LL.D., R. D. Wilson, W. J. Todd, &c. &c. Other references, with terms, sent on application.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, Midway between Poole and Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL, with the assistance of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, August 1st.

Terms (which are moderate), with Prospectus, on application.

THE CASTLE HALL EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for LADIES, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Miss PUTTICK.

English Grammar, Composition, &c.—Miss Puttick, assisted by her Sister and Resident Governesses.

English Reading—Rev. Alex. J. D. O'Keefe, B.D. (Chancellor's English Medalist), English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Lecturer in Public Reading at King's College, London.

Botany—M. Burvenich.

French—Mademoiselle Graf.

German—M. Burvenich.

Piano—Miss Puttick, assisted by her Sister and Resident Governesses.

Singing—Miss Puttick.

Guitar—Miss Puttick.

Drawing—Chalk, Pencil, Water-Colour, Perspective, and Object Drawing—Miss Puttick.

Dancing and Drilling—Mr. Alfred Dorrell.

Reference is kindly permitted to Sir David Brewster, K.H., F.R.S., D.C.L., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the Edinburgh University, and to the Parents of Pupils, &c., &c.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON.

In this Establishment a first-rate Education is given in the various Branches of English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian. The success that has uniformly attended his pupils at the University, Civil Service, and other examinations, Mr. Jackson regards as a sufficient proof of that statement.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 31st.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Principal, Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, August 3rd.

Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, for

First-class Business Training, will REOPEN on MONDAY, July 23rd.

Prospectuses and Examiners' Reports on every Pupil forwarded on application. Terms inclusive. Holidays short.

Peckham, London, S.E. JOHN YEATS, LL.D.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL,

HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, conducted by Mr. FREDERIC EWEN, will REOPEN on MONDAY, July 30th.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONO-

GRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for £1 is the Perfect Course of Lessons.

London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.



EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,
LANSDOWNE-HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)
Conducted by the Misses MIALI, assisted by Professors,
and French and English Resident Governesses.

A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate
superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary
accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing,
Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors.
Special attention given to moral and religious training; and
the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.
References to the parents of the pupils.
School will re-open on Wednesday, August 8th.

HURST COURT, ORE, HASTINGS.

Dr. MARTIN REED prepares the Sons of Gentlemen,
between the Ages of Six and Eighteen, for the Public Schools
and Universities, or for Mercantile Pursuits.

The Situation is one of the finest and healthiest possible.
The arrangements are those of a First-class Private School.

The CLASSES REASSEMBLE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of
August.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER receives a limited number
of YOUNG GENTLEMEN into his Family, to Educate,
between the ages of Eight and Eighteen.

The Course of Instruction includes all the usual branches of
learning, from the most elementary to the most advanced.

The Studies are under the constant superintendence of the
Principal, assisted by a Graduate of one of the Universities,
and by Native Professors of the French and German
Languages.

A Daily Record is kept of Studies and Conduct, and Half-
yearly Examinations are held, the results of which are for-
warded to the Parents of the Pupils.

The System of Education is Domestic rather than Collegiate;
the Pupils being treated as the members of a family rather
than as a school, during the intervals of study.

Liberal Board is provided. Each Pupil has a separate bed,
with ample sleeping room. The locality—on the South Coast,
opposite the Needles—affords a healthful sea-side air, with
opportunities for regular sea-bathing; and the grounds, com-
prising several acres, offer abundant facilities for youthful
games and recreation. A Railway Station within a mile of
the house renders it accessible from all parts.

Prospectus, with Terms, &c., may be had on application as
below—

HENGISTBURY HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL
SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

Principal—The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of
Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of
Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a
sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education,
and are prepared for any department of business, or for
entrance at the Universities.

The School will REOPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation,
on FRIDAY, 3rd August, 1866.

Application for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to
the Principal.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BIRK-
DALE PARK, SOUTHPORT.

Home comforts. Superior educational advantages. Mod-
erate Terms. Prospectus and References from the Rev. E.
Webster, M.B.O.P., Principal.

COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL, QUEEN-
SQUARE, BLACKPOOL.

Principal—Mr. JAMES CROMPTON.

This Establishment is situated on the West Coast, in one of
the healthiest localities in England. In addition to the classics
and the usual English branches, the course of study embraces
Modern Languages, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing, Vocal
and Instrumental Music, Elocution, Land Surveying, and
Book-keeping. Careful attention is also given to Physical
Training and General Deportment.

References: Rev. James Spence, D.D., London; Rev. Alex.
Haleigh, D.D., London; Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., St.
Leonard's, Sussex; John Crossley, Esq., J.P., Halifax; Henry
Lee, Esq., Manchester; Thomas Young, Esq., Bury; E. H.
Robinson, Esq., Shrewsbury. Prospectus on application.

DARTFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, DART-
FORD, KENT.

Principal, the Rev. W. J. WILSON.

The Pupils of this Establishment receive a careful Religious
and Mental Training. Degrees (A.B., A.M., LL.B.), Scholar-
ships, and Honourable Positions in Life, have been attained
by Gentlemen who were Mr. W.'s former Pupils. Terms
moderate. Prospectuses, with References and Testimonials,
on application.

SHIRLEY COLLEGE, near SOUTH-
AMPTON.

The Rev. JOHN HILL, M.A., receives Young Gentlemen
for a Thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical Educa-
tion, combined with all the comforts of home.

The House is airy and commodious, and is situated in one
of the most healthy and pleasant positions in the neighbour-
hood of Southampton.

Prospectuses on application. References exchanged.

The next TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY,
August 2nd.

EDUCATION by the SEASIDE. CLIFTON
VILLA, SOUTH CLIFF, SCARBOROUGH.

MRS. MAYNARD, assisted by efficient Governesses and
Professors, continues to receive Young Ladies to Board, and
to instruct in all the branches of a superior education.

References—Rev. James Acworth, LL.D., Scarborough;
Rev. Robert Bagnall, Scarborough; Professor Baynes,
LL.B., St. Andrew's College, N.B.; James Gibbs Blake,
Esq., M.D., Birmingham; Rev. H. V. H. Cowell, B.A.,
Taunton; Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., President of Rawdon Col-
lege; Rev. W. Guest, Canonbury, London; Rev. N. Hay-
croft, M.A., Bristol; E. B. Underhill, Esq., LL.D., London;
Rev. Charles Vinoc, Birmingham.

Prospectuses on application.

* * The School Year is divided into Three Terms. The
next Session commences on THURSDAY, August 30th.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL—

Mr. LONG'S Pupils have uniformly, during several
years, gained Honours in the Public Examinations of the
College of Preceptors, and the Oxford and Cambridge Local
Examinations, Senior and Junior. Others have Matriculated
at the London University in the First Division, one taking
also the Entrance Examination; and two passed at the last
Examination for the East India Civil Service.

Full particulars will be given on inquiry, with References.
Terms, inclusive, according to age, from Forty to Seventy
Guineas.

N.B.—Several professional bodies accept the College of Pre-
ceptors' First-Class Certificates in lieu of Matriculation.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON,
MIDDLESEX, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, August
1st, 1866.

Applications for Prospectus and Admission to the Rev.
G. D. Bartlett, M.A., Head Master, at the School, or the Rev.
George Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Finsbury.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a
SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a Family, to instruct
Two or Three young Children in English and Music. Salary a
secondary consideration.

Address, A. M., Mr. Higgins, Jeweller, Shipston-on-Stour,
Worcestershire.

A YOUNG LADY, a Member of the Baptist
Church, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT
as GOVERNESS. Acquirements: English, French, Music,
Singing, and Drawing.

Address, T. C., 22, Wharfedale-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A LADY of long experience in Teaching is
seeking the EDUCATIONAL CHARGE of Two or Three
YOUNG LADIES in a Private Family. She offers her Pupils
kindly companionship and the highest moral culture, with a
Finished Education.

Address, H., Brook Hall, Winslow, Bucks.

WANTED, a CERTIFICATED MASTER
for the RAGGED-SCHOOL in connection with the
North End Mission, Bond-street, Liverpool. To a suitable
person a Fair Salary will be given.

Address, Rev. J. Whitworth, 83, Bond-street, Liverpool.

AN EAST NORFOLK FARMER has a
VACANCY for an AGRICULTURAL PUPIL.

For particulars, apply, B. C., Post-office, Soles, Norfolk.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Exhibition of the Prussian Needle Gun—Re-engagement of
the popular lyric artist, Henri Drayton, Esq.—The wonderful
illusions (J. H. Pepper and T. Tobin, joint inventors), already
seen by 140 thousand visitors, will be varied by the re-engage-
ment of Mr. F. Damer Cape for the recitals connected with
the remarkable illusive scene, entitled, "Shakespeare and his
Creations, Hamlet, Laurence, and Macbeth;" concluding with
"The Cherubs Floating in the Air"—The brilliant light,
showing the lovely kaleidoscopic forms and colours on the
disc, with the illusions, daily at Three and Eight.—The
Lectures by Mr. King and Mr. Stokes, and the other Enter-
tainments as usual.—Open from Twelve till Five, and Seven to
Ten. Admission to the whole, One Shilling.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, avail-
able for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Mid-
land Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal
Stations; also in London, at Cook's Excursion and Tourist
Office, 98, Fleet-street, corner of Bride-lane—to

SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dun-
dee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulver-
stone, Grange, Conistone, Penrith, Keswick, Morecambe, &c.

SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby,
Fleay, Bridlington, Redcar, Saltburn, Seaton, Tynemouth,
Withernsea, Hornsea, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and Full Particulars may be obtained at all the
Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1866.

"At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders
in HARPER TWELVETREES, LIMITED, held on Monday,
at the Works, at Bromley-by-Bow, it was resolved that the
undertaking be henceforth carried on under the objects and
designation of the General Trading Company, Limited."—
Morning Star, June 19, 1866.

THE GENERAL TRADING COMPANY,
LIMITED, IMPERIAL WORKS, BROMLEY-BY-
BOW, LONDON, E.

Capital, £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each.

Deposit, Ten Shillings per Share on application, and Ten
Shillings per Share on allotment.

Bankers—The Union Bank of London.

The above Company is carrying on the well-known Business
established and successfully developed by Mr. Harper Twelve-
trees, at the Imperial Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

The recent financial crisis has produced a general distrust
of merely speculative schemes offering glittering expectations,
and has directed public attention to the stability and regu-
larly earned profits of well-conducted Joint-Stock Trading
Companies, which are consequently absorbing the capital that
has of late been too ready to flow into rash and unsound
speculations. The Board have therefore embraced the present
favourable opportunity for issuing the remainder of their
share Capital, and invite applications from all who are
desirous of securing the legitimate profits of a carefully con-
ducted Trading Company.

DEPOSITS are also received by the Company at 5 per cent.
per annum, subject to Three Months' notice of withdrawal;
or at 6 per cent. interest, subject to a longer notice.

Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, at the
Registered Offices of the Company; or to the Managing
Director, at the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Pro-
spectuses free by Post. Active Agents wanted.

JOHN NOBLE, Secretary.

Registered Offices: 10, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.

Works: Bromley-by-Bow, London.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Accumulated Fund (from premiums) .. £325,928

Annual Income .. 80,873

DOUBTFUL or INVALID LIVES assured on a new plan.

FREE POLICIES.—By a new arrangement a Proposer may
secure a free Policy for more than he has paid, should he be
unable to continue his premiums.

THE NEXT TRIENNIAL BONUS will be declared in 1867.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Benham, A., Esq.

Bunnell, P., Esq.

Burge, G. W., Esq.

Burton, J. R., Esq.

Gardiner, B. W., Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

PHYSICIAN.—E. Headlam Greenhow, M.D.

SURGEON.—John Mann, Esq.

ACTUARY AND ACCOUNTANT.—Josiah Martin, Esq.

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

MR. COOKE BAINES,
RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, &c.,

106, Cheapside, E.C.

Assurances effected. Rents collected. Auction Sales and
Valuations for Probate undertaken.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY. (Founded 1845, and empowered by special Act
of Parliament.)

The income of the Company from all sources is £100,000.

The amount assured in 1862 was .. £151,065

Ditto 1863 194,152

Ditto 1864 268,450

Ditto 1865 290,920

Agents required in unrepresented places. Apply to the
Branch Managers.

J. P. BOURNE, 9, Flora-place, Plymouth.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held
at the Chief Offices of the Society, 116, Regent-street, London,
on Friday, the 1st of June, 1866, Henry Wickham Wickham,
Esq., M.P., in the Chair, it was announced that—

The Premiums on the New Life and Guarantees

amounted to .. £43,463 6 0

In the Fire Department, the Premiums on

New Business amounted to .. £18,982 13 5

Making the Total of Premiums on the New

Business for the Year .. £62,425 19 5

The Gross Amount received in Premiums

during the Year was .. £310,623 11 7

The Life, Fire, and Guaranteed Claims paid

during the Year amounted, including Bonus

additions, to .. £205,160 5 0

It was stated that the progress of the Society's Premium

Revenue continued satisfactory, it having now reached the

sum of £310,623, as against £169,658 in 1864, and £119,526

in 1860.

The 31st of December last being the time appointed by the

Deed of Settlement for an actuarial investigation of the affairs

of the Society, the Directors have caused the necessary

arrangements to be made for that purpose, and the result of

such investigation will be communicated to the Shareholders

as soon as it has been completed.

In the interim the warrants for the payment of the usual

interest, due June the 30th, at the rate of Five per cent., will

be issued, payable on and after the 23rd day of July next.

James Funnell, John Hedgins, Thomas Carlyle Hayward,

and Robert Norton, M.D., Esqs., Directors, and F. W.

Goddard, Esq., Auditor, were re-elected.

HENRY LAKE, Manager.

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VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1080.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ON COLONIAL CHURCH QUESTIONS.

No great while since we took occasion, on the introduction to the House of Commons of the Colonial Bishops Bill by Mr. Cardwell, to indicate the position which, on the hypothesis that the Bill became law, the Church of England would thenceforth occupy in such of her Majesty's colonies as enjoy the advantage of representative institutions. The measure of the late Government, like many others, has been dropped in consequence of the break-up of the Administration. But the main object it was meant to accomplish—namely, to give the Colonial Churches complete freedom, and to place them on exactly the same footing as all other religious bodies in their relation to the civil power—is not imperilled by the substitution of one Cabinet for another. Indeed, it is not only interesting, but highly satisfactory, to note that true progress in relation to politico-ecclesiastical affairs seems to be quite independent of Ministries and Parliamentary parties, and that agencies over which neither Government nor Legislature can exercise effectual control are rapidly working out results harmonising with the principle of religious equality.

We felt some curiosity to ascertain the pitch of the key-note which the new Government would take up in reference to such questions, now before Parliament, as tend to modify the existing relations between the Church and the State. It has happened that the first question on which they have had to give utterance to their views, is colonial rather than domestic. We are unable, therefore, to draw any large inferences from the policy they have thought proper to adopt. Within the area of its applicability, however, it is all that we could wish. So far as the colonial possessions of her Majesty are concerned, they accept, in all its consequences, the decision made by the colonists through their respective legislative bodies, and regard as final the interpretation of the law which denies the force of the Queen's ecclesiastical supremacy in reference to self-governing colonies. They might have been expected, perhaps, to take another course. Regard being had to their principles, their professions, and their habits of thought on ecclesiastical polity, one might have supposed that they would maintain the intrinsic and indestructible virtue of the National Church over the whole extent of national territory. It would have awakened no surprise if they had proposed so to amend the existing law as to give legal episcopal jurisdiction to bishops consecrated at home in any part of the Queen's dominions wherein dioceses had been mapped out for them by Royal authority, and to set up courts for the enforcement of ecclesiastical law from which a final appeal might be had to this country. Some of the endowments—notably those of Miss Burdett Coutts—were bestowed on the understanding that the Colonial Churches would be legally part and parcel of the Church of England, organised on the same plan, governed by the same

authority, possessed of the same rights and subject to the same restrictions, as the Church at home. There can be no question that this has been the aim of both Tories and Whigs until quite recently, nor that, until events defeated it, this was the object they steadily pursued. It may chance that it is reserved for a Conservative Administration to make those legal changes which are rendered necessary by the severance of the tie which connected the Episcopal Churches in the colonies to the Church of England, and it is instructive to observe the sound sense with which they contemplate this necessity.

On Friday evening last, a very interesting discussion took place in the House of Lords which elicited the Colonial Secretary's views and intentions in reference to the foregoing subject. The Bishop of London, in withdrawing, on behalf of the Archbishop of York, notice of a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the connection of the Colonial Church with the Church at home, for the purpose of reintroducing it next Session, referred to Mr. Cardwell's Bill, glanced at the reasons which had been alleged for immediate legislation, and suggested that all practical hardships likely to arise out of delay might be easily obviated by passing a short Bill, a draft of which he promised to lay on the table. Lord St. Leonard's then moved an address for copies of documents illustrating the nature and conditions of the Burdett-Coutts endowments, which, he contended, ought to revert to the donor, and he called upon the Government of the colony to endeavour to meet the Government of this country in making an arrangement which would meet the justice of the case. The Duke of Argyll, in a very able speech, maintained that the time had come when Parliament must sever altogether the connection which had hitherto been suffered to exist between the Colonial Church and the Government of England, which, he contended, was an entirely different thing from the severance of the Colonial Church from the Church in this country. The Earl of Carnarvon, who gave evidence of having mastered the details of the subject, and whose statement of the facts as they stand was lucid as well as concise, announced his conclusion in the following words:—"I conceive that it is my duty, on taking into consideration the state of the colonies, and the state of things which there exists, especially after quoting the words of the highest legal authority in the kingdom, that the Church of England in the Colonies is neither in a better nor a worse position than other denominations, to endeavour, as far as possible, to hold the scales equally between all parties. It is the duty of the Colonial Secretary, I contend, as far as he has any weight or authority in the colonies, not to allow any single denomination to possess superiority over the other. For my own part, I do not feel that there is any risk of the spiritual ties being severed by this procedure. On the contrary, during recent years there has been a tendency to increase them. It has been clearly demonstrated that as you give civil liberty to those colonies their loyalty to the Crown increases; and so I believe that if you deal generously with the colonies in ecclesiastical matters you will find that their allegiance to the Church of England will increase in proportion to the liberty you bestow upon them. It appears to me that there is this alternative—Parliament must either re-enact coercive powers and civil jurisdiction, or you must accept the principle which has already been laid down in the law courts. If you were to re-enact those coercive powers, it would be tantamount, as the noble Duke remarked, to the creation of an Established Church in the colonies. Upon this supposition, however, it would be idle to waste words. Measures of such a character would neither be accepted by the colonial Legislatures nor would the Imperial Parliament agree to them. I believe you may have a Church in the colonies instinct with life and faith, a Church which may become a means of purifying the masses and constitute a great civilising power, without such coercive measures as those to which I have referred."

Nothing, as it appears to us, can be more satisfactory than this exposition of the duty of the Colonial Secretary in reference to ecclesiastical affairs in the colonies. The limitation of the scope

within which these words were meant to apply is the only drawback on their value. We feel impelled to ask why that which is true and sound with respect to our self-governing colonies, is to be held absurd and even irreligious with respect to the mother country. If public opinion, as expressed by representative assemblies abroad, ought to be recognised in the policy adopted by the Imperial Government to the full extent of religious equality, why should not public opinion, as expressed by the House of Commons, be deferred to in relation to such embodiments of the same fundamental principle as the abolition of Church-rates, the throwing open of the Universities, and other measures of a kindred character? The Liberationists may logically claim from Earl Carnarvon, and from the Government to which he belongs, that they lay aside all thoughts of contravening the will of the majority of the people of the United Kingdom constitutionally ascertained, even although that will condemns exclusive ecclesiastical privileges on the part of the Church Establishment. Is this the spirit in which the Derby Government propose to act? Before these lines have reached the hands of our readers, the leader of the House of Commons will have had an opportunity of intimating the intentions of Ministers as to the settlement of the Church-rate controversy. It seems likely that, at least, our measures will not be placed in a worse position than before in consequence of the accession of the Conservatives to office.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WHILE this number of the *Nonconformist* is being published the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Compulsory Church-rates Abolition Bill is making progress. Although writing in anticipation of the event, we do not write without knowledge of what will be the result. During the last few days communications from the authorities in power have been opened with Mr. Gladstone. It has been stated that the present Government are willing to allow the right hon. gentleman's Bill to pass a second reading without a division. There will, therefore, be no division this afternoon. The Tory party have exercised a wise discretion. They have preferred to surrender to save themselves from being beaten. The present understanding is, that, if Mr. Gladstone will accept the position offered to him, the Tory Government engages to give facilities for the final settlement of this question early in the next Session of Parliament. Meantime Mr. Gladstone's Bill is not to be pushed beyond the stage at which it will arrive this afternoon. Mr. Gladstone, with his characteristic magnanimity, has, we believe, consented to these terms, and no objection has been made to them elsewhere. The whole value of the Tory concession will, of course, depend on the character of the speech of Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Walpole. If it is not intended to surrender all compulsion in religious matters, the concession will be nothing better than a farce. If the Tories intend to offer us again a settlement of the question by the mere exemption of Dissenters, the present overture will not be a farce, but an insult. That settlement has already been rejected by an overwhelming majority, while Mr. Hardcastle's Bill has been carried in a full House by a majority of nearly forty. It is absurd to expect, under such circumstances, that the abolition party will surrender their position to Mr. Disraeli in order that he and his Government may try their hand at a compromise. It is known well enough that no settlement can be made which does not include the total abolition of the rate as a rate. As a matter of form, Mr. Hardcastle's Bill is down for Committee this afternoon. If the declaration of the members of the Government should not be of a satisfactory character, we hope that Mr. Hardcastle will not hesitate to proceed with his measure. He has the best position on an ecclesiastical question of any member in the House

of Commons. He is hampered by no party ties, and is not compromised by any mere compromises. It is possible, therefore, yet, that we shall have to ask our friends to rally round their Parliamentary leader, and to force a division from the Tory Government. Whatever the considerations may be which prevent others from obtaining a victory over the party of stagnation and retrogression, these considerations can have no influence with us. All that we have to do is to beat them as often as we can, and by as large a majority as we can command. We should not for a moment believe in their sincerity if they should say that they are anxious for a satisfactory settlement of ecclesiastical questions. "Satisfactory" with them is a word which means humiliation to Dissenters, and triumph to a dominant State-Church. All such settlements we can defeat by our own firmness, and we hope that no dazzling prospect will allure our friends from the position they have assumed. That position is—no compromise on ecclesiastical questions, and no compulsion in religious matters. It will be better for us to sacrifice every political alliance than to surrender in the smallest degree one of these principles.

We often want a comprehensive commentary on current aspects of the Church and State question. Such a work is now given to us under the title of "Nonconformity Vindicated," being a letter addressed to Archdeacon Allen by the Rev. J. E. Yeadon, Baptist minister of Whitechurch, Salop. Mr. Yeadon has taken as his text some words of Archdeacon Allen, concerning Dissent, in which the following propositions are assumed:—

1. That there are uniformity and unity in the Church of England.
2. That Nonconformists distrust this unity, and therefore are schismatics.
3. That Satan is the author of Dissent.

A more vigorous rejoinder on these positions than Mr. Yeadon's we have never met with. Page after page is devoted to exposing the want of agreement amongst Churchmen, and to prove that there are greater differences in the various parties in the Church than there are between the Nonconformist denominations. As to the last proposition, that "Satan is the author of Dissent," what can be said? Dissent from what? Would any one be good enough to inform us? Looking at the various kinds of worship practised in the State-Church, and the various and utterly opposite beliefs entertained by its members, is it possible to say what is Dissent? From our view of course it is. It means refusal to support any religion established and enforced by law, whatever that religion may be. But the present established religion—what is it? Is it Romanism? Is it Broad-Churchism? Is it Evangelicism? Nobody knows anything, excepting that it is all three. What this means may be gathered from Mr. Yeadon's pamphlet. The author has brought together the writings of different parties in the Church on the subjects concerning which they diverge. No one ever read such a collection of opinions. Black is white, says one man. You are a liar and a scoundrel, says another, for white is black. Here we have it all—opinions and language, and when read, no one will say that it is not an admirable commentary on the Act of Uniformity, and a most admirable commentary on Archdeacon Allen's language. Mr. Yeadon has set a good example to Nonconformist ministers. He has "bearded the lion in his den," and routed him out of it. No modern vindication of Nonconformity derived from the present position of ecclesiastical parties is equal to his work, and no recent writer has so successfully turned the tables on any man who has declared that Dissent is schism. The general circulation of Mr. Yeadon's "Vindication" would be a public service.

If any additional illustrations of Mr. Yeadon's position were needed, we should find them in the Church journals of the week. Thus, the *Clerical Journal* has an article entitled, "What is a Churchman?—the Relative Influence of Church Parties," in which a paper contained in the *Christian Remembrancer* for the present month on Dr. Pusey's "Eirenicon" is reviewed. The *Christian Remembrancer* writes as follows:—

The most remarkable feature of the case is the suddenly exhibited strength of Churchmen. All of them, or nearly all who are worth speaking about, seem to go entirely with the "Eirenicon." Some very small archdeacons have been making a faint outcry against it. A still smaller American bishop has uttered his growl, but we are much mistaken if the Episcopate at home are likely to attack it, however some of the body may disapprove of its contents. And we cannot be wrong in asserting that the republication of "Tract XC." is only the earnest of a certain victory for the principles therein

advocated. It may be long before the Thirty-nine Articles are abolished, but the interpretation of them in "Tract XC." is, perhaps, nearly equivalent to their abolition.

The comment of the *Clerical Journal* on this is:—

The writer of this passage, by the words we have marked in italics, forfeits the character of a Christian gentleman by adopting the literary style of Grabstreet for the expression of sentiments which display insufferable conceit. He evidently sits at "the loophole of retreat" with two lenses, one concave, the other convex, and as soon as those who will not adopt his opinions come before him, up goes the diminishing-glass, and he at once writes them pigmies; but when a Romaniser or an advocate of reunion with Rome on the terms of the "Eirenicon" appears, he lifts up the magnifier and dubs him a giant. It will be observed that it is also presumed that men favour the "Eirenicon" because they do not write against it. "Churchmen," in the eye of the writer, are those who are neither Evangelicals, nor Broad Church, nor Latitudinarian, but what are known as extreme men in the direction of sympathy with Rome; and, as some of these have written up the "Eirenicon," it is presumed that the whole body favour it. On the other hand, it is asserted that, as only a "small archdeacon" or two, or a "growling" bishop have replied to its assertions, silence either gives consent to them, or displays an inability to confute them. But both suppositions are entirely wrong. In the first place, there has not been silence, but in various quarters the most masterly confutations and exposures of the "Eirenicon" have already appeared. But, suppose they had not, we maintain that a better reason for silence could be given than this writer insinuates. Dr. Pusey has now been before the Church for above a quarter of a century, publishing and maintaining the same principles as those he has now put forth more at large, and he excites little wonder. We are confident that the real cause of the lull among Churchmen after the appearance of this traitorous book, is not the result either of indifference or inability to answer it, but of a sense of indignant contempt at the unblushing disloyalty to the Church of the Reformation.

Yet this is the Church from which it is schism to dissent!

We have more of this in a recent article in the *Record*. Convocation has just accepted, as a present, a volume of essays on Ritualism, which go far nearer Romanism than the "Essays and Reviews" went near Atheism. Convocation, however, as has always been the case, is essentially Romanistic in its sympathies. The volume which is accepted advocates, amongst other doctrines, the real objective presence of the Lord Jesus Christ in the consecrated elements as an object of adoration; the revival of religious orders, upon the plea that their independence of episcopal authority will give free scope within the Church for the most extravagant Ritualism, the celibacy of the clergy, and union on the principles of the "Eirenicon" with Rome. In one essay the following is laid down and defended:—"No public worship is really deserving of its name unless it be histrionic." The *Record* says of the writers of this work—

We should gather, from a careful examination of the work, that ritualists are of three parties—the attractive party, whose great object is to draw large congregations by appeals to the senses; the representative party, who uphold ritualistic worship as the right representation on earth of what is now going on in heaven; and the spiritualistic party (or shall we call them materialist?), who believe that baptism is the only means of originating spiritual life, and the reception of the Lord's Supper the only means of sustaining it.

All seem agreed that the Prayer-book is not enough for them, and as for the Bible, why, the less said about it the better. Romish books of devotion, Romish vestments, Romish forms of service, Romish titles, are to take the place of everything English, and Anglo-Catholicism is to be the remedy for infidelity, sickness, poverty, and infanticide.

It is, of course, quite regular for a Church journal to take such exceptions; but are we at liberty to do the same? The *Record* maintains that Nonconformists are bound to contribute to the public worship of Churchmen, whether that worship be, as is authorised by the Prayer-book, Romish in form or not; but for Evangelical Churchmen to contribute to the same!—whoever heard of such tyranny? But Dissenters, on the Evangelical-Churchman theory, are inferior beings, and it is only Evangelical Churchmen who ought to have their way—their way over everybody and everything, to the utter extermination of Dissent.

A curious trial has just taken place in Devonshire. The Rev. T. B. Simpson has been indicted at the instance of his parishioners for having violated the Prayer-book. The reverend gentleman, to use the words of a local journal, has evidently gone the entire round of Tractarian and Popish innovations, and the parishioners presented twenty-four indictments against him. The Bishop of Exeter selected four or five only of the charges for trial, and these have been tried. Does any one know what a clerical jury is? If not, we advise him to read the report of this case, when he will find nearly all the clergymen on the bench interrupting the barristers as though they themselves were retained on fee. Archdeacon Freeman conducted himself the most disgracefully, and was most appropriately called to order by Dr.

Stephens. Is incense lawful in the Church of England? Is a mixture of the elements lawful? These and similar questions were argued before this clerical body, and the result was that the Chancellor declared there was sufficient ground for instituting further proceedings. What a satisfactory result this must be!

We chronicle this week, with great grief, the death of the Rev. Benjamin Kent, of Notwood. Mr. Kent was, in one respect, a representative man amongst Nonconformists; no man held the principles of Nonconformity at greater price than he, and yet he was seldom to be seen as a public advocate of them. He advocated them, not by words, but by his life. He has occupied only one pastorate, the length of which extended over twenty-six years. Those who know anything of the suburban neighbourhoods of London know well that one of the most difficult relationships for a minister to form is the personal relationship between himself and those to whom he preaches. This, however, was Mr. Kent's happy realisation. Nowhere in all England was there a people more attached to their pastor than were the congregation of the Norwood Church to Mr. Kent, and nowhere have hearts been more bowed down, or tears flown more freely than at the announcement of his death. A whole people have lost their spiritual father, and what are they to do? For Mr. Kent was a man far beyond the average of Christian men. A scholar in learning, devoted in his ministerial, and holy and upright in his personal life, he was, in many respects, the model of a Christian pastor. His intellect was of a high order, and, happily, its exercise was not trammelled by any conventionalisms. He was one of the few preachers who, without reserve, dared to express what he thought in the way in which he thought it. His moral influence was therefore of the highest order. Although he moved in no ecclesiastical rat, few men commanded the same amount of reverence. He was a Congregationalist, but far more than a Congregationalist. His thoughtful and suggestive preaching, his transparent life and his genial companionship, will for years be missed from his neighbourhood. All who lived thereby have lost a friend and teacher, and we who write mournfully enrol ourselves in that great number. God grant to all who read these words as pure a life and devoted a Christian ministry—for all are ministers—as that of Benjamin Kent!

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH AN ESTABLISHED CHAOS.

(From the *Patriot*.)

The Tudor statesmen were not persons who would yield for a moment to the idea that a law was something that might be evaded by quirks, or cheated by non-natural interpretations, or circumvented by precedents established in courts deciding in direct opposition to the "plain grammatical sense" of the statute. There is something altogether invigorating and refreshing in that Elizabethan phrase, "The plain grammatical sense of the articles aforesaid." The men of every cloth in that age seem to have determined that if the State took the Church into partnership, the Church must not affect a mythical indistinctness,—a sort of Delphian ambiguity of utterance, or an equivocal career in her practical displays of character; but she must, as the creature of law, "do homage," as Hooker expresses it, to the principles of uniformity; she must distinctly confess her faith in straightforward "articles of religion," intelligible to every mind, and stick to them; she must abandon her liberty of action for subjection to a fixed and undeviating rule of procedure; and she must exhibit in her ritual a visible symbol of the homogeneity of her interior life. The statesmen of that period no less than the divines were thoroughly agreed that an Established Church which was not based on uniformity was a mockery of the very conception of law; they held, as with the grim grip of death, to the principle that every department of the State must be governed according to a fixed order; and, more than that, they clearly saw that if the Church were permitted to claim an alliance with the State without submitting itself to this common condition of their joint existence, the inevitable effect would be that religion, instead of becoming the chief support of order and obedience, and therefore the chief source of national well-being, would become a parasite which would strangle the forces, and introduce disorder into every function of the commonwealth. They saw with a piercing insight that if one great department of the State, instead of being the representative of well-understood and uniform law, should become the grand arsenal of equivocations for the avoidance of the demands of law, and a vast factory for the invention of novelties, disobediences, and diversities from the prescribed pattern of thought and action, then that department, even if it were the Church, with all its lofty pretensions, and all the more because of those pretensions, would corrupt the whole body politic, and introduce an uncertainty into the system of Government and legislation which would dislocate and weaken it until everywhere law should lose its power.

Something of this kind is what we are witnessing in the present condition of the Church of England, and its influence upon the commonwealth. It is nominally established by law; but its whole existence now depends upon the active maintenance of a number of precedents in direct violation of the Act of Uniformity. The spirit of liberty in thought and life has proved too strong for the old restraints; and we are not the men who will affect to lament the defeat of the ancient policy which sought to put a strait-waistcoat upon the intellect of England. No "Articles of Religion," no Forms of Common Prayer, no books for "Ordering of Bishops and Priests," no Rubric sanctioned by the example of centuries, have been strong enough to prevent the English people and the English clergy from thinking upon the subject of Christianity, and developing their thought in the manifold types of Reformation-Puritanism, Romanism, Ritualism, and Rationalism. The example set them by the despised Nonconformist communities has not been lost upon their old oppressors. The spirit of the age has come to the support of freedom. We see the issue in the existing state of affairs in the Church. But, judging it according to its own standards, the Church has, through this very freedom, become one mass of illegalities, or at best a mighty fabric of compromises held together by the cement of material interests. The respectable old defence of an established religion, that it set forth "the truth" clearly before the people, amidst a multitude of conflicting sects, can be used no longer. There are as many "established" opinions within the Church as unestablished without it; and, as to modes of worship, the Act of Uniformity is becoming every week a more pitiable laughing-stock. The mischief thus effected in the sphere of religion and morality we cannot now enlarge upon.

The injustice done to Nonconformists in excluding them from any national institution or social advantage, under pretence of supporting such an "established" chaos as the Church of England is at present, is too manifest to demand argument. But there is another aspect of the case which may not so readily occur to all minds, and that is, that the obstinate perpetuation of such a system will end in producing the worst of all moral revolutions,—that which consists in the destruction of the very idea of law, in its proper sense, from the mind of the nation. When law is overlaid by precedent so that the original writing can be no longer read, and the precedents may be taken in every contradictory sense, then the reign of order draws to a close. The Church of England is unconsciously sowing the seeds of such a revolution broadcast over the kingdom. It is breeding in all minds that sense of uncertainty in the most important matters, and that conviction that the most solemn considerations will be sacrificed to material interests, which have always proved the precursors of spiritual ruin. Nothing but a resolute and successful endeavour on the part of the rulers of the Church and State to ascertain and vindicate the law, both in doctrine and ceremonial, at all costs, can save us from scandals and religious evils which will surpass all that have yet been seen in the history of England. And if, as seems likely, this enterprise be of impossible accomplishment, then the only alternative will be that separation of the Church from the State, which will give liberty to the Church to dissolve into its constituent elements, each of them honestly adopting before the face of Heaven articles and formularies to suit its own type of thought; and which also will set free the State to assert the majesty and uniformity of law uninfluenced by the quibbles of a corrupt ecclesiastism.

THE BENSON BURIAL CASE.

In our number of June 20th we gave the particulars of a remarkable scene in a churchyard, at Benson, a village of Oxfordshire, and stated that the vicar of the parish (the Rev. J. M. Collyns) had taken out summonses against the Rev. T. Brooks, a Baptist minister, and the son of Mrs. Parks, the woman who was buried by him, for "brawling." The case was heard a few days ago before the magistrates—one a clergyman—at Watlington Petty Sessions, Mr. Brooks and two others being charged with "riotous and indecent behaviour in a certain churchyard belonging to the parish church of the Church of England, and did then and there also molest, vex, disturb, and trouble one John Martyn Collyns, he being then and there a clergyman in holy orders, ministering a Divine office in the said churchyard." The court was crowded with interested listeners. Mr. Hilliard appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, for the defendants. The circumstances must be fresh in our readers' recollection. A clergyman named Collyns had aggrieved one of his parishioners by refusing to read the service over the corpse of a relative. His mother died, and the man took the coffin to a Baptist chapel near, a service was performed, and Mr. Brooks was walking at the head of the little procession to deposit the coffin quietly in the grave, not purposing even to commit what the State-Church terms brawling by singing or prayer. Collyns met them and resisted their entrance, which, however, he could not prevent; he then anticipated them at the grave, kicking the ropes about with his feet, till they fell into the grave, and denying the people the use of them. Others were got, and the corpse interred, also shovels had to be procured, and the grave filled up by the mourners. Much unseemly altercation took place, Collyns being the beginner and the provoker of all. Mr. Bennett did not contend that all that was said and done was right, but that Collyns was

the arch-offender, as he certainly was on his own evidence. He also contended that the law had not been violated so as to bring the defendants under it. The magistrates showed their animus by refusing to take the case separately, and thereby depriving each defendant of the other's evidence; also by inflicting a nominal fine and the costs on the defendants, while it was clear, on his own showing, that Collyns began the disturbance. The magistrates affirmed that the vicar's sanction was necessary to burial in a churchyard, though he certainly cannot refuse it. And Mr. Bennett contended that the clergyman can be compelled to read the service if required, but that he cannot compel others to accept his services. Mr. Bennett seemed to admit, however, that technically the prosecutor had the advantage, and suggested that a mere nominal fine would meet the justice of the case, while he thought the magistrates ought to give all parties a scolding and dismiss them from the court. Mr. Brooks was fined 5s., and the other defendants sixpence each, 5s. being the highest penalty.

THE RITUALISTIC CASE AND OPINION.

(From the *John Bull*.)

As considerable interest is felt in the opinion being obtained by the English Church Union on ritual, we may state that the lengthy case has been prepared with great care and fairness (mainly, we believe, by the Rev. T. W. Perry), and has the great advantage of setting forth both sides of the question. The following are the questions submitted to the Queen's Advocate, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Solicitor-General, Dr. Deane, Q.C., Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Pridaux, Mr. Hannen, and Mr. J. Outler:—

Having regard, therefore, to the preceding statements, and especially to the language of the Judicial Committee, in *Liddell v. Westerton*, that the Ornament Clause in the Act of Uniformity of 1553 and the successive forms of the Rubric on ornaments in the Prayer-books of 1559, 1604, and 1662, "all obviously mean the same thing, that the same dresses and the same utensils, or articles, which were used under the first Prayer-book of Edward VI. may still be used"; and also to the ancient Canons of the Church of England, which have been held in Court to be still law by 1 Eliz. c. i., except where they have been expressly repealed—

Your opinion, as full and as definite as possible, is therefore requested upon the legality or otherwise of using the articles or practices mentioned under the following heads, viz.:—

1. The vestments prescribed in the first Prayer-book of Edward VI., for use by the minister in celebrating the Holy Communion—namely, "a white alb plain, with a vestment [i.e., chasuble] or cope." The assisting ministers also wearing "albes with tunicles."
2. The placing of two lighted candles on the Lord's Table at the time of the celebration of the Holy Communion or upon a ledge near to it, not for the purpose of giving light, but "for the signification that Christ is the true Light of the World."
3. The burning of incense in any way, or in such manner as it was employed and for such uses as it was put to in the second year of King Edward VI.—viz., in censers and for censuring persons and things in the course of the service, especially during the celebration of the Holy Communion, either by the officiating minister, or by others authorised by him.
4. The adding "a little pure and clean water" to the wine after it has been poured into the chalice in readiness for consecration, as prescribed in the Prayer-book of 1549.
5. The use of unleavened or leavened bread in the form of wafers or in any other shape varying from the customary way in which bread ordinarily eaten is employed for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
6. The singing of hymns, introits, or anthems—(i.) at the beginning of the Communion Service; (ii.) after the officiating minister has read "one or more of" the Offertory sentences "as he thinketh most convenient in his discretion"; (iii.) during the pause for him to have "so ordered the bread and wine, that he may with the more readiness and decency break the bread before the people and take the cup into his hands"; (iv.) after the Prayer of Consecration, during the Communion of the clergy and people; and, lastly, at the end of the service.
7. Processions in churches, either generally or on festivals or special occasions, with or without the accompaniment of banners, cross, and singing.

In asking this opinion, it is desired to call the attention of counsel to the fact that there is no wish to urge, much less force, upon unwilling clergy or people obedience to a rubric which for a very long period has been neglected, or to imply unfaithfulness on the part of those who do not follow its directions. The object is simply to ascertain what liberty it concedes to those clergy who desire to conform to it by employing the ornaments and usages which were, it is believed, "used under the first Prayer-book of Edward VI.," and who wish to avail themselves of such liberty in the mode of conducting Divine service as (being not contrary to law, or to that interpretation of the rubric above quoted, as given in 1857 by the ultimate Court of Appeal in *Causes Ecclesiastical*) is found to be most edifying to their people.

Although the opinion is not finally settled, we understand that on the question of vestments the opinion is unanimous in favour of their legality; on that of altar lights the majority is favourable, as also with regard to the use of wafer bread. The majority are against the use of the mixed chalice, and they unanimously condemn the custom of censuring persons or things. With regard to the introduction of hymns they hold them to be within the law before and after the service. In the minority, we believe, will be found the names of the Solicitor-General and Mr. Coleridge.

CHURCH-RATES.—On Friday, the Earl of Derby received the chairman and secretary of the Council of the Church Institution on the Church-rate question, and the result (says the *John Bull*) was very satisfactory.

A WESLEYAN CHAPLAIN.—Mr. F. Lycett, one of the heriffs-elect for London and Middlesex, has nominated a Wesleyan minister to act as his chaplain for the year of his shrievalty. The new chaplain is the Rev. George Thomas Perks, now officiating at Highbury.

THE REV. J. L. POORE.—Letters have been received from Mr. Poore, the secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society, who is now on his way to Australia via Panama. He left Southampton on June 2nd, arrived at St. Thomas on the 16th, and at Colon (this side the Isthmus) on the 21st. The next day they were to cross the Isthmus, and to embark for New Zealand. This is the first trial of the Panama route.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE meets this week at Leeds for the twelfth time. More than 700 ministers and 500 laymen are expected to be present. The business promises to be of an ordinary character, though there will probably be discussions as to the apparent decline of the denomination. It is probable that the new President will be the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A. This week only the preliminary committee meet. Yesterday the Stationing Committee met with closed doors. All the chapels in the town and neighbourhood will be occupied during the next three Sundays by ministers attending the Conference, and various open-air services will be held.

METROPOLITAN BENEFICES.—By a return just issued it appears that the estimated capital value of Ecclesiastical Commissioners' grants in augmentation of benefices, &c. within the limits of the metropolis, was 811,668 up to the 31st of May last. In addition to this the commissioners have undertaken a liability in aid of the provision of parsonage houses of about 50,000, the total amounting to 861,668. The benefactions received from the public are estimated at 99,272, making the grand total 960,940. The general plan for redistribution of its common fund during the period ending with the year 1868, as set forth in the 18th report of the commissioners, contemplates the raising to 300% per annum of the income of every cure having a population of 4,000 by the census of 1861.

CHURCH-RATE DEFEAT AT YORK.—On Thursday evening a meeting of the parishioners of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, was held in the vestry of the church, for the purpose of laying a Church-rate. Mr. O. Smithson, one of the churchwardens, presided. A rate of a farthing in the pound had recently been carried in the same parish, and the churchwardens not being satisfied, this second meeting was the result.—Mr. R. Varvill, whilst proposing a rate of 2d. in the pound, did not disguise the fact that he did not care how soon Church-rates were abolished. Mr. Grayston, the other churchwarden, who appeared to be willing to collect the rate on the voluntary principle, though his colleague was opposed to that being adopted, seconded the motion. Mr. B. Chapman objected strongly to a compulsory rate, and stated that he had no doubt the sum required could be obtained on the voluntary principle. The motion was lost, only the mover and seconder voting in its favour.

SIR HENRY STORKS AND THE JAMAICA CLERGY.—Among the items of news by the *Atrato*, we read that Sir Henry Storks, the other day, when called upon to certify an account sent in to him by the Bishop of Kingston for 150%, the expenses of a trial under the Clergy Discipline Bill of the island, instituted successfully against the rector of St. Mary, at first refused, but ultimately sanctioned the payment with a remonstrance to the bishop, stating that it was too bad that the country should be saddled with such an expense, merely to punish a delinquent rector for misconduct extending over a period of eighteen months. Sir Henry Storks added that in future he would save the country this expense, and that if his lordship would only bring the delinquencies of his clergy under his Excellency's notice he would very soon let him see how he, as Governor, would in a much more summary manner administer the necessary punishment without diminishing the public funds. Since this a parson has been mulct of three months' pay for being systematically absent from his parish during the week.

A NEW ORDER OF CHURCH MINISTERS.—The archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, together with those of the colonial bishops who are now in England, have given their assent to the formation of what may perhaps not improperly be termed a new order of ministers in the Established Church, although the persons who will be admitted to it will not partake, to the full extent, of the clerical character. For a long time past the Archdeacon of London and other gentlemen have been striving for the establishment of a sub-diaconate, or a lay-diaconate, the persons composing it to be set apart by episcopal authority, and to act in all cases under the direction of the parochial clergy. The archbishops and bishops having taken the proposals so made to them into consideration, have rejected an extension of the diaconate, thus resolving to maintain the three ecclesiastical orders of bishops, priests, and deacons. They have, however, determined on the formation of a new order, whose designation shall be that of "Readers." They are to be publicly appointed after an examination by a bishop, but not to be set apart by the imposition of hands as in the case of bishops, priests, and deacons. They are to minister in outlying districts, but will not have authority to administer the Holy Communion; that part of the Church service being taken on stated days by the parochial clergy. The "Readers" are not to be addressed as

"reverend," but they are to wear the surplice in their ministrations.—*Morning Post*.

Religious Intelligence.

BRISTOL.—The Rev. Thomas Hind, of Westbury, Wilts, has accepted the cordial invitation of the church at Gideon Chapel, Bristol, and commences his ministry there on the first Lord's day in August.

THE REV. H. DOWSON, of Bradford, has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Westgate, Bradford, after a connection of thirty-two years. He has accepted an invitation to become the president of an institution about to be established at Bury, in Lancashire, for the preparation of young men for the ministry in connection with the Baptist denomination.

EPPING.—The reopening of the Independent chapel at Epping, of which the Rev. J. Teesdale Davis has been the pastor for twelve years, took place on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., after undergoing extensive repairs and renovation. A sermon was preached by the Rev. F. Edwards, B.A., of Harlow. The congregation was large, the collection liberal, and the entire proceedings of the day most satisfactory and encouraging.

SCARBOROUGH.—The building committee of the South Cliff Church have just presented the Rev. Dr. Beckett, on his leaving Scarborough, with a testimonial expressing unanimously their cordial thanks for his ministerial services during the past eight months, and have accompanied the same by the appropriate gift of Dean Alford's Greek Testament, in four volumes, "as a small token of their esteem." We believe that Dr. Beckett is now open to a suitable engagement.

DRIFFIELD.—The foundation-stone of a new Congregational church at Driffield was laid on Wednesday afternoon by Mr. Alderman Brown, of Bradford, on the site of Providence Independent Chapel, erected in 1803. This chapel has been taken down for the purpose of building an enlarged and improved place of worship, which was found necessary to meet the increased requirements of the church. The new chapel, when completed, will be a very neat and elegant place of worship, in the Byzantine style. It will accommodate upwards of 600 persons. The whole of the works will cost 1,400*l.*, more than half of which has been collected.

LINCOLN.—Recognition services in connection with the settlement of the Rev. W. F. Clarkson, B.A., late of Colchester, took place at Newland Chapel, Lincoln, on the 27th ult. In the afternoon the Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Craven Chapel, London, preached a sermon; and in the evening a public meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. C. Scott, LL.B., of Lancashire College, the late pastor of the church. After a statement by Mr. Caswell, one of the deacons, and by Mr. Clarkson, prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Davey, of Boston. Some most interesting speeches, expressive of cordial welcome and sympathy, were then delivered by ministers from the country and others, and the meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. On the following Sunday the pulpit was occupied by the pastor in the morning, and by the late pastor in the evening.

THE REV. N. HAYCROFT.—On Sunday week the Rev. N. Haycroft, who has accepted a church at Leicester, preached his farewell sermon at Broadmead Chapel. On Wednesday evening a tea-meeting in connection with the departure of Mr. Haycroft was held in the spacious schoolroom and classroom adjoining Broadmead Chapel, when there was a very large gathering of the members of the church and friends. After the social meal the company adjourned to the chapel, and, in the course of the proceedings, the Rev. T. S. Crisp made a presentation to Mr. Haycroft, on behalf of the congregation of Broadmead Chapel, of a purse containing 160 guineas. Accompanied with the money was an elegant timepiece, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was an expression of affection and esteem to the Rev. N. Haycroft at the close of his pastorate of eighteen years. There was given to Miss Haycroft a handsome gold watch, very finely finished and beautifully engraved, in velvet case, and to Mrs. Haycroft a splendid silver tea and coffee service, value fifty guineas. Mr. Haycroft feelingly acknowledged the presentations, and several interesting speeches were delivered.

CROOK, WINDERMERE.—The new Independent chapel here was opened on Wednesday, July 4. The day being fine, many people from the surrounding districts gathered to the service. After tea, the public meeting was commenced by impressive devotional exercises, and very excellent addresses were delivered by R. M. Somervell, Esq., Captain Davidson, and by the Revs. A. Wood, Hawes; G. Howells, Coniston; W. Brewis, Penrith; W. Reid, Glasgow; R. Stainton, Sheffield; T. Hartley, Sedburgh; J. Tannahill, Penrith; J. Reid, Windermere; J. T. Shawcross, Alnwick; and J. Whitwell, Esq., Kendal. From the report of the treasurer, it appeared that this very neat and comfortable little chapel, capable of accommodating above 130 persons, had been completed for about 200*l.* The contributions in money, land, and labour, of the people themselves, have been so liberal that, with the gifts of a few interested friends, it was found on the day of opening that less than 40*l.* would entirely clear off the chapel debt. The people have wisely resolved at once to set about

raising the amount required. This station was opened about twenty years ago by R. M. Somervell, Esq., and is mainly supplied with preaching by the Independent church at Windermere.

OLDHAM.—On Thursday week, Hope Congregational Chapel, situated in Hope-street and Bower-street, Oldham, was opened for public worship. The new building is designed to supply accommodation to a congregation too numerous for the original Hope Chapel, which was opened on the 24th of June, 1824, and enlarged in 1844, at a cost of 1,100*l.* In July last the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid by Mr. Charles Suthers, of Oldham. The building is designed to seat about 1,100 persons, and the estimated cost is 4,200*l.*, towards which contributions, amounting altogether to 2,800*l.*, were received when the erection was commenced, although no help had been sought from friends unconnected with Hope Chapel. The main building is 83 feet by 60 feet. The services on Thursday week were conducted in the afternoon by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., of Liverpool; and in the evening by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of London. The attendance, both morning and afternoon, was numerous, the chapel being filled on each occasion. At the close of each service collections were made in aid of the building fund.

UNION CHAPEL, SHIRLEY, SOUTHAMPTON.—Services in connection with the recognition of the Rev. Wm. Heaton as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the above chapel, were held on Sunday, the 8th inst., and on the following Tuesday. On the Sunday, two sermons were preached, that in the morning by the Rev. R. Caven, B.A., of East-street Chapel, Southampton; that in the evening by the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, LL.B., of Above-Bar Chapel, Southampton. On the Tuesday, a public tea-meeting was held, and was largely attended. After tea, W. B. Randal, Esq., J.P., was called to the chair; and after prayer by the Rev. J. Walters, and a statement of the circumstances which had led to the settlement by Mr. W. F. Mayoss, interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Morris, of Whitechurch; R. Caven, B.A., of Southampton; S. March, of Southampton; J. B. Burt, of Beaulieu; W. C. Jones, of Lymington; J. R. Jenkins, of Rayleigh; and C. Williams, of Southampton. Letters of apology were read from the Revs. H. H. Carlisle, LL.B., of Southampton; E. G. Gange, of Portsmouth; J. H. Cooke, of Southsea; C. Chambers, of Romsey; J. T. Collier, of Downton; J. Collins and T. Sissons, of Southampton. All the above services were largely attended, and were deeply interesting and impressive.

MISSIONARY TO CHINA.—On Tuesday evening, July 5th, Mr. James Sadler was set apart as a missionary to Amoy, at a service held at Crouch-end, Hornsey. The Rev. John Corbin commenced the service by reading and prayer; after which the Rev. Dr. Mullens delivered an address, in the course of which he stated that Mr. Sadler was about to proceed under the auspices of the London Missionary Society to Amoy, one of the seven ports on the coast of China ceded to the English. When the staff of missionaries at these stations was completed by the society the number would be from twenty-four to twenty-seven. The people at Amoy were remarkably enterprising, and manifested a disposition to consider the claims of Christianity, and hence a larger number of them had become Christians than in other parts of China. There were missionaries from three societies—the American Board of Missions, the English Presbyterians, and the London Missionary Society. There was a handsome chapel for English service, where the missionaries and their families and English residents assembled for worship on the morning of every Sabbath. There was also a very large native chapel where services are conducted for the benefit of the Chinese. There were also three other flourishing Chinese stations. The Rev. C. McCordy Davis, of Wallingford, then asked Mr. Sadler the questions usual on such occasions, to which the most satisfactory replies were given. The Rev. Charles Gilbert then offered the ordination prayer; after which the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, A.M., Principal of Highgate College, delivered a very able discourse on the subject of Paul's ministry, and the manner in which he discharged its duties. The service was then closed by singing and prayer.

Correspondence.

MONOPOLY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you permit me to reply to the letter of Mr. Alfred Turner, of some Banking Company at Oakham, whose mind appears to be in a most perplexed state upon the question of the Bank Charter Act? Mr. Turner is very uninformed when he states that "those who are the greatest sufferers do not know what remedial measures to ask for."

For, upon inquiry, he will find that all currency reformers are as one in demanding the abolition of the monopoly of the Bank of England; and this not merely because it is a monopoly—although that alone would be a sufficient reason—but experience has proved the truth of the proposition, that it is not possible for the monopoly to exist in any shape without interfering with the law of supply and demand for loanable capital.

But when Mr. Turner writes—"Whilst deploring the present evils, they have no wish to rush into the terrible mischief that would ensue from an unrestricted issue," I would ask him, indeed challenge him, to point out a single sentence written by any currency reformer advocating or proposing an "unrestricted issue" of Bank or of Government notes.

Such a statement is merely a repetition of the slang of Lord Overstone and the Bank directors, in order to frighten old ladies of both sexes from considering the question without prejudice. Currency reformers require that Government should coin paper money in the same manner it issues metallic money, for no one can deny that to regulate the currency is the primary duty of all Governments, and that it is a dereliction of duty to delegate it to any third party, more especially to a joint-stock company, who must attend to the interests of the company before the public welfare is ever thought of.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EX-M.P.

THE SO-CALLED PERMISSIVE BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I see that Mr. Henry Pitman, of Manchester, has addressed to you his circular letter on the subject of the Permissive Bill, which has appeared in a number of our daily and weekly papers.

Mr. Pitman's name will be well known to most of your readers because of his successful philanthropic works, especially the help he has given to the much-abused co-operative systems. One cannot help wishing, however, that his advocacy of this bill had partaken less of that violence, which we are compelled to believe is almost inseparable from testotalism. When he tells us in his letter that all who hate (by which I presume he means "oppose") the Permissive Bill are publicans and their friends, and all who ridicule it are moderate drinkers, he does a very rash and unwise thing; for he thereby damages his own cause, and insults all but a few of the thinking philanthropists of our country. The only conclusion we can draw from this statement of his is, that John Bright, John Stuart Mill, and a host of other illustrious men, have entered into a sinister league with the publicans, and bound themselves to support them at any cost. But I do not wish to criticise Mr. Pitman's letter. The whole of it is written in a "blazy" style unworthy of what I had known of him before, and contains many assertions unsupported by argument of any sort. I will, however, trouble you with some objections to a Permissive Bill, by whomsoever supported.

1st. I deny from beginning to end the assertion of Mr. Pitman and his friends that the permissive system has worked well where it has been tried. It is now repealed in Maine and several other of the States which adopted it. There has recently been a discussion in the *New York Independent* on the subject of Maine laws, between two doctors of divinity, and I notice that both start with the axiomatic truth, that the Maine law has been a complete and lamentable failure. How Mr. Pitman and his friends can insist in making this assertion in the face of facts, is really a remarkable phenomenon, again tempting us to pray to be delivered from ever becoming testotalers.

2nd. There is perhaps no easier way in which a mind may become diseased, than by the reading of bad books. Yet it would be exactly the same thing if because some persons insist on reading these bad books, Mr. Pitman were to get a law passed by which two-thirds in our parish could meet together and close all the booksellers' shops, prevent the sale of books of every kind, and totally suppress the book traffic. Mr. Pitman would answer that the good done by books is incomparably better than the evil. But this does not affect the argument, as I am merely attacking the principle of the bill.

If I may be allowed to say it, I can quite explain how it is that so many of those whom we believe to be philanthropists at heart are misled by this *ignis fatuus*, the Permissive Bill. As Mr. Mill says in his essay on "Liberty," they are so anxious to put down wrong, that they do not hesitate to prohibit things which they admit to be innocent, in order to get at that wrong. It is the old notion cropping up again, that it is one man's duty to make another good by law. This notion has never been the property of the Protestant Dissenters, and while I do not wonder to see so many of the Evangelical Church party, I do indeed wonder to see so many Dissenters support it.

That the bill could be successfully carried out, I should think no one who considers what will be instead of what he wishes to be, can believe. The difference between parishes allowed by the bill would lead to endless complications. Property would fall where it was in effect and rise where it was not. The Englishman's house would no longer be that castle which our glorious freedom has made it, for any hour it could be entered and searched from cellar to garret by the police.

If legislation on this question avails anything, what have the 400 laws against drunkenness which still fill our statute-books done? If men were all virtuous there would be no need for laws, and as civilisation and religion advance, the effort of all true men-lovers should be to do as little as possible by law, and as much as possible by exhortation and counsel. It is humbling to have to repeat these truisms in this nineteenth century, but the United Kingdom Alliance is responsible. By going on with this bill they are gradually cutting themselves off from the great temperance party, who hate drunkenness as much as they do, only cannot see the possibility or the efficacy of eliminating in a day the English custom of drinking fermented liquors, either by a mere act of the legislature, or by the mere act of a parish majority.

Let them abolish the licensing system, so that everyone can brew and everyone sell, and depend upon it drunkenness, which is only kept alive by the "public" houses, would disappear so soon as each labouring man was allowed to keep his own store in his own cottage.

I am, Sir, truly yours,

J. S. C.

THOMAS CARLYLE, ESQ., LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, GOETHE, AND THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

II.

"Woe to those that are saving to the Evil: Good; and to the Good: Evil. Woe to the wise in their own eyes."—Isaiah v. 20, 21.

"For such are false apostles, guileful workers, transforming themselves into apostles of Christ, and no wonder; for Satan himself is transforming himself into an angel of light."—2 Cor. xi. 13, 14.

"But wicked men and juggling impostors (*Goetes*) shall march on from bad to worse, misleading, and mislead."—2 Tim. iii. 13.

My Lord Rector,—For if a good speaker—an eloquent speaker—is not speaking the truth, is there a

more horrid kind of object in creation?" (Loud cheers.) "An excellent speaker of that kind is, as it were, saying—Ho, everyone that wants to be persuaded of the thing that is not true, come hither." (Great laughter and applause.) "I would recommend you to be very chary of that kind of excellent speech." (Renewed laughter.)

Such, it seems, my Lord Rector, were your words last April, and such the hearty delighted reception which they met with from your young constituents. If there is substantial truth in my two preceding letters, then beyond all question you were not speaking the truth in that speech—you were anything but a comely object, by your own confession, and your admiring auditors were not wise in their clamorous applause.

I would now take the liberty of testing a little what you say about the Christian Religion. Did you speak "the truth as it is in Jesus"? For I must remind you and your admirers of a very plain matter, which you both seem to have entirely forgotten: that Christian truth is the truth about *Jesus Christ*. Here is a portent of these last days—that an admirer of John Knox should stand up in the city where he preached, and undertake to teach young men about the Christian Religion, and never once mention the name of Christ, and instead of sending them to that Divine volume that tells us all we know about Christ and His religion, advises them "to take and try" if they "can study a book by Goethe," "one of his last books which he wrote when he was an old man, about seventy years of age." "Deep, deep, is the meaning of what is said there," *τὰ βάθα τοῦ Σατανᾶ*: the depths of Satan, perhaps. Well, we had better beware how we come to know these by experience.

There are one or two odd passages in your "Sartor Resartus," which I will quote here (p. 196, &c.). "I asked myself"—it is Teufelsdröck (Devil's-dirt) that speaks—"What art thou afraid of? Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou for ever pip and whimper, and go cowering and trembling? Despicable biped! What is the sum total of the worst that lies before thee? Death? Well, Death; and say the pangs of Tophet, and all that the devil and man." [God is not in all your thoughts] "may, will, or can do against thee! Hast thou not a heart? Canst thou not suffer whatso it be; and as a child of freedom, though outcast, trample Tophet itself under thy feet, while it consumes thee? Let it come, then, I will meet it and defy it"; and "as I so thought, there rushed like a stream of fire over my whole soul; and I shook base fear away from me for ever. I was strong of unknown strength; a spirit, almost a god." Ye shall become as gods!

"The Everlasting No had said, 'Behold, thou art fatherless, outcast, and the Universe is mine [the Devil's]'; to which my whole Me now made answer, 'I am not thine, but Free, and for ever hate thee!'" "It is from this hour that I incline to date my Spiritual New-birth, or Baphometic Fire-baptism, perhaps" [who knows?] "I directly thereupon began to be a Man." Your Spiritual New-birth, then, did not make you a Christian, but a man. What were you before?

So you thought (no, not you, but Devil's-dirt) he thought he could trample Tophet under his feet, while it consumed him, and he cried, "Let it come then"; and "there rushed like a stream of fire over his whole soul"! Whether he can trample Tophet under his feet, while it consumes him, I know not, nor does he know. He has not tried it yet; and (if he still lives) I pray he never may.

Who knows if Satan did not laugh (if he ever laughs) when Teufelsdröck defied him and said, "I am not thine, but Free, and for ever hate thee?"

But, Teufelsdröck, the Devil told you, you were fatherless; have you found the Father yet? Or is He, to you still, the "Great Unknown"?

But, my Lord, I had almost forgotten Goethe, your great Christian master. What was Goethe? A great Christian teacher. I say it, and will maintain it, he was not a Christian at all. I will quote Goethe's "Confession of Faith":—

"I believe in God, was," he said, "a beautiful and praiseworthy phrase; but to recognise God in all his Manifestations [such as Mrs. Von Stein, a good bottle of wine, &c., &c.] that is true Holiness on earth." He declared himself in the deepest sense of the word a Protestant, and as such claimed "the Right of holding his inner Being free from all prescribed Dogma, the Right of developing himself religiously!" With reference to the genuineness of Scripture, he maintained with the modern spiritualists, that "nothing is genuine but what is truly excellent" (i.e., what Mrs. Von Stein's lover thinks so), "which stands in harmony with the purest Nature and Reason, and which even now ministers to our highest Development." He looked upon the four Gospels as genuine; for "there is in them a Reflection of a Greatness which emanated from the Person of Jesus, and which was of a divine kind as was ever seen upon Earth" (as in Goethe, e.g.). "If I am asked whether it is in my Nature to pay Him devout Reverence, I say—certainly! I bow before Him as the divine Manifestation of the highest Morality. If I am asked if it is my Nature to reverence the Sun, I again say, certainly! For he is likewise a manifestation of the highest Being. I adore in Him the Light and the Productive Power of God, by which we all live, and move, and have our Being."

If Goethe "looked on the four Gospels as genuine, and paid Jesus devout Reverence," how, you may say, was he not a Christian? Nay, my Lord, but in the same breath he tells us he reverences the Sun as a divine Manifestation of the highest Being, and adores in "him the Light and the Productive Power of God." The sun has the preference over Jesus. Goethe revered Jesus, but he adored the sun. What proves him a Christian, also demonstrates that he was still more a Pagan, and therefore no Christian at all.

Nay, Eckerman tells us when Goethe got a model of Myron's Cow and Calf, he said,—"Here we have a subject of the highest sort—the nourishing principle that upholds the world, and pervades all nature, is brought before our eyes by this beautiful symbol. This, and others of a like nature, I esteem the true symbols of the omnipresence of God." It is clear, then, Goethe could adore the cow, as well as the sun. He was therefore an Egyptian as well as a Persian—not to speak of a Christian—in his religion. No wonder his countrymen were proud of the many-sided Goethe.

Should any one infer from Goethe's Confession, that, whether he was a Christian or not, he was at all events a believer in God, he would be mistaken, if by God he

meant the *Creator of the World*. For Goethe's God was the world itself. He acknowledged but *one Being* in the universe. He was a disciple of Baruch Spinoza, the Pantheist, that is, the Atheist.

Let us hear one of Goethe's admiring disciples (*British and Foreign Review*, vol. xiv., p. 133). "The stern idea of duty, which Kant and Fichte opposed to the selfish theory of France, Goethe could not accept. 1st. Because such an idea was purely subjective; 2nd. Because he was a Spinozist." "The great enigmas of life," said he, "are little more than matters of jest to most men; few trouble themselves with the solution, and, in my opinion, THEY ARE RIGHT."

If any one perplexed with the questions: Whence did I come? Whither am I going? Have I a Father in heaven? Am I to live for ever? I know I have sinned, do I not need forgiveness? Is it to be had? Where? Oh, where? I say, had he come to your Christian teacher, my Lord, for help, the author of "Faust" would have told him, these are enigmas which it is impossible to solve. "In my opinion" you will be "right" never to mind them. Here, again, Eckerman tells us Goethe declared: "Man is a darkened being; he knows not whence he comes, nor whither he goes. He knows little of this world, and less of himself. I know not myself, and may God protect me from it." Goethe, then, for anything he knew, was a great criminal on his way to trial and eternal punishment. My Lord, are you wiser than your oracle? Do you, too, pray to be preserved from self-knowledge? I quote the Reviewer again.

Goethe said to Riemer: "Kantian Scepticism, or Criticism, could only have sprung out of Sectarianism, out of Protestantism, where each assumed that he was right, and those who differed from him wrong, without ever suspecting that they have all a mere subjective meaning."

"This rooted opinion of his [Goethe's] was founded on Spinoza's fundamental doctrine, whereby the Origin of Evil, and other such puzzling questions, are swept from the region of Philosophy, by the strong besom of Logic; for he maintains things in themselves are neither true nor false, neither good nor evil, right nor wrong, hurtful nor unhurtful, nor are actions virtuous or vicious," &c. This explains Goethe's treatment of poor Frederika of Jessenheim, of the Kestners, and his despicable admiration of the oppressor of his country and his prince.

"Faust" is universally regarded by Goethe's disciples as his great work. In it the hero is an accomplished Pantheist, and successfully applies his doctrine in seducing the heroine Gretchen, and plunging her into misery, madness, and a public execution. This is practical Pantheism. The way the matter is managed is this. Gretchen asks Faust about his Creed. I cannot quote all his reply. The following lines will be sufficient:—

Gaze not our eyes into each other, and is not All
Thronging to thy Head and Heart, weaving in eternal
Mystery, invisibly visibly about thee?
Fill up thy heart with That in all its Greatness;
And when thou'rt wholly blest in this Emotion,
Then call it what thou wilt; call it Joy! Heart!
Love! God! I have no name for it: Feeling
Is All in All; Name, Sound, and Smoke,
Clouding the Glow of Heaven.

Thus Satan comes as an angel of light—nay, as God himself.

It is this Goethe, this minister of Belial, to whom the present Lord Rector of Edinburgh sends his young admirers to study Christianity. Well, what saith the Oracle?—

"He practically distinguishes three kinds of religion that are in the world, and he makes out three reverences. The boys are all trained to go through certain gesticulations, to lay their hands on their breast, and look up to heaven, and they give their three reverences. The first and simplest is that of reverence for what is above us. It is the soul of all the Pagan religions; there is nothing better in man than that."

So it seems Goethe's way of making boys Christians, is in the first place to make them Pagans; and why not, if "there is nothing higher in man than that"? But why are the boys taught to look up to heaven? Have they a Father there? Not a word of Divine Fatherhood. The second reverence is for what is around us. What religion this typifies, we are not told: so let it pass. The third reverence "is for what is beneath us—to learn to recognise in pain, sorrow, and contradiction, even in those things, odious as they are to flesh and blood—to learn that there lies in this a priceless blessing, and he defines that as being the soul of the Christian religion—the highest of all religions." If there is nothing higher in man than Paganism, how can Christianity be higher? Not one word of Christ, or His cross, or His resurrection, or His reign! Was there ever such blasphemous absurdity? The tragedy of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out is nothing to it. Even without Hamlet there is much left in that wonderful play. But what is Christianity without Christ?

Mr. Carlyle tells his hearers that Goethe says: The Christian religion is a height "to which the human species was fated and enabled to attain"; and this Mr. C. says "is very true, even to the letter as I consider." What is meant by "fated" in this passage? Was it God that appointed it? Why not call it Providence instead of fate? If it was a blind necessity—the pagan notion—then we want to be told how a blind necessity could raise men so high.

Then, the human species was "enabled" to attain this height! Who or what enabled it? And having reached this height the human species can never retrograde. It "cannot descend down below that permanently."—"Goethe's idea is." And how does Goethe know that? *Ipse dixit*. Enough for the disciples. All history scents such a fancy. My Lord, will you swear anything Goethe says, and will your disciples do the same with you?

"Deep, deep," you cry, gazing into these absurdities. "Muddy, muddy," would, in my opinion, have been a more appropriate exclamation. I have known a little child look with awe into a puddle, in which he saw the high heavens reflected, but when he came nearer, he found the water would not cover his foot. You end your academic excursion in a duck-pond (*Euphule*), and cry "Deep, deep." It is hard to tell what your object was in setting out. *Weismichtwo* (Know not where) would, so far as I can see, have been a better title than "On the choice of books." If, when talking of John Knox's "glorious" history, you had mentioned the name of Thomas McCrie (a name that will be had in everlasting remembrance), who, as John Wilson said,

"came and stood over the tomb of the prophets, and none durst come nigh unto him,"—I say, had you, my Lord Rector, done due honour to Knox's immortal biographer, you would have done yourself no discredit. To be sure, McCrie was no Pantheist.

One word on your "One last word"; what is it? *Wir heissen euch hoffen*—"we bid you be of hope." You bid them. But how are they to obey your bidding? You give them no ground, nor the shadow of a ground, for hope. An anchor is nothing without a rock to hold by. Where is your rock? No such thing in all Goethe's volumes. How do you know? cries some little pantheist, have you read them all? No, nor the half, nor the quarter, and never shall. My Master does not allow me to waste His time over such filthy fables, as too many of his writings seem to contain. It was not by writing such books, nor translating such, that Luther awoke Europe to a divine life. O! it was not by talking and writing about such vanities, that our John Knox made our Scotland what it is. My best time has been given to translating God's books, not Goethe's, and I am not half done yet. Still I say Goethe's volumes, I believe, reveal no hope for man. If he had any hope it would have come out at last. He went away into darkness, calling for light. But did it come?

But I must conclude, for I fear I have too much encroached on the valuable space, and too largely drawn on the exceeding courtesy of the esteemed editor of this paper.

Another "one word" then, and I will close; but it really pains me to speak it. How about John Sterling's last scene? You say in that, to me, dreadful book, "he marched loyally, on the bidding of the Eternal, into the dread kingdoms, and no voice of weakness was heard from him." My Lord Rector, is that all? He marched loyally. The murderer is loyal at last. At the command of Law, he marches into the dread kingdoms, but he cannot help it. Poor fellow, he still respects himself so far, he will not be dragged. And, usually, no voice of weakness is heard from him. Are not thousands of fools (fools at least in that) now marching into the dread kingdoms, at the bidding of royal robbers, and so far from any voice of weakness being heard from them, doubtless they are going, double-quick, with shouts, into eternity. These are the terrors of the earth. O Lord God! How long?

My Lord Rector, it is not thus that Christ's soldiers die. Hear the last words of one of the noblest of them:—

"The combat, the noble one (*τον καλον*), I have combatted; the course I have finished; the faith I have kept; henceforth there is laid away for me the Crown of Righteousness, which the Lord, the Righteous Judge, will give away to me on that day, and not to me only, but to all those also who love his appearing."

With sincere admiration of your singular ability, and a hearty prayer that we may both win the crown of righteousness, ere long, at His appearing.

I am, my Lord Rector, yours faithfully,
JAMES LILLIE, M.D.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the report of amendments of the Capital Punishment Bill was brought up and agreed to. Lord ORANWORTH moved the second reading of the Administration of Justice (Chancery) Amendment Bill, but objection being taken, it was rejected. The Statute Law Revision Bill was withdrawn. The Judicial Committee of Privy Council Bill was withdrawn.

On Friday Lord DEXBY, in reply to a question from Lord Shaftesbury, announced the intention of the Government to consider an amendment of the Factory Acts in relation to the employment of women and children in various manufactures to which the present acts do not apply, but intimated that the measure, which was in course of preparation by the late Government, was not sufficiently advanced to permit of any action being taken in the present session.

A discussion upon the subject of breech-loading muskets for the army was initiated by Lord DE GREY, in which Lord Longfield, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Dalhousie took part. The latter regarded conversion as a temporary expedient, and recommended the appointment of a special committee composed of scientific and practical artillerymen to consider the best form of weapon for ultimate adoption.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

The Bishop of LONDON, on behalf of the Archbishop of York, withdrew the notice which had been given for a committee to consider the subject of Colonial Bishoprics, as the session was too far advanced for any beneficial result to be arrived at.

Lord St. LEONARD moved an address to the Crown for copies of all documents relating to the endowment by Miss Burdett Coutts of various colonial bishoprics, and after referring to the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Bishop Colenso, which, he contended, established a principle quite opposed to that upon which Miss Coutts had contributed very large sums of money for the endowment of bishoprics in the colonies, and wholly severing the connection between the Colonial Church and the Established Church at home, he submitted to the Government that, saving the interests of the present bishops, whether, in the event of the Colonial Governments not making arrangements in accordance with the original understanding, the endowment ought not to revert to the lady whose intentions had been thus thwarted.

The Duke of ARGYLL thought the Colonial Governments were well advised in refusing to acknowledge any Church Establishment, and severely condemned the action of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Cape Colony in respect of Bishop Colenso.

The only course open to her Majesty's Government was to terminate their nominal connection with the

colonial churches, and to leave them by voluntary agreement to make constitutions for themselves, precisely as had been done in several instances. For example, in New Zealand, according to an address to her Majesty contained in papers lately laid before Parliament, the clergy and laity had met and agreed among themselves upon a constitution by which they would maintain discipline among their own members; they had done this as a voluntary body, and they desired nothing more than to be treated as such; they asked for the rescinding of a patent which professed to convey to them a power they did not possess; and they desired to be left to themselves to maintain their own liberties, discipline, and organisation. Again, was there a more powerful and thriving religious community in the world than the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States? In its constitution there was full and complete representation not only of the clergy but also of the laity; its opinions as regarded doctrine were, he believed, conservative; and the constitution was found to work satisfactorily. He deeply regretted that a committee was not to be moved for in this matter this session, because he believed a short investigation would show that there was no choice but to cut entirely the connection which now existed between the Government and the colonial churches, which was nominal for good, but most powerful for evil, because it prevented the laity from defending themselves against their clergy, or from supporting their clergy if they wished to do so.

Lord LYVEDEN deprecated a useless discussion.

Lord CAHILL, after elaborately criticising the different interpretations which had been placed upon the royal supremacy as applied to the colonies, and reviewing the proceedings which had recently taken place at the Cape of Good Hope, expressed his opinion that the tendency of colonial Governments had been to establish a perfect equality of all religious bodies, and that without resorting to coercive measures, which he did not think would be proper for the Imperial Government to adopt, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this country could not be extended to our colonial churches. While believing that the spiritual ties which connected the churches would not be affected, he still could not adopt at once the measures that had been prepared by the late Government, but the subject was one that demanded, and would receive, full consideration before the next session.

After a few words from the Bishop of Oxford and Lord Harrowby, the motion was negatived.

The Law of Capital Punishment Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

On Monday the royal assent was (by commission) given to a large number of bills, chiefly of a private nature. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Earl of Bradford.

Lord REDSDALE withdrew his bill relative to the consecration of churchyards, and introduced an amended measure in its place.

The Dogs (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after some remarks from the Lord Chancellor and Lord Stanley of Alderley, indicating certain modifications which in their judgment the bill should receive in committee.

Upon the motion for the second reading of the Transubstantiation Declaration Abolition Bill, Lord DEBBY appealed to Lord Clanricarde not to press the measure, which involved no question of principle, and observed that if the terms of the present oath, or the manner of taking it, were offensive, there would be no objection to removing all ground for those complaints. As a commission was now inquiring into the whole subject of oaths, he thought it would be unadvisable to proceed further with this bill at present. Lord CLANRICARDE, after expressing his regret that the bill should have been opposed, withdrew his motion for the second reading, adding a hope that the subject would be dealt with speedily. After a few remarks from Lord RUSSELL (who agreed with the Prime Minister that the subject of oaths should be dealt with as a whole), Lord GRANVILLE, and Lord LYVEDEN, the order for the second reading was withdrawn, and the bill therefore lapsed.

The Standards of Weights, Measures, and Coinage Bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at a few minutes past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House reassembled on Monday, when the following members of the new Government took the oaths and their seats:—Mr. Disraeli, Sir J. Pakington, Lord Cranborne, General Peel, Sir H. Cairns, Mr. Bovill, Mr. Cave, Mr. G. Hardy, Lord Burghley, Sir J. Hay, Mr. Du Cane, Lord Stanley, Lord Naas, Mr. Noel, and Mr. Walpole. Mr. Vanderbilt also took his seat for Bridgewater.

THE JAMAICA COMMISSION.

Mr. BUXTON gave notice that he would on Tuesday, July 31, call attention to the concluding paragraph of the report of the Jamaica Commission—"That the punishments were excessive. 1. That the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent. 2. That the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous. 3. That the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel." And would move the following resolutions:—

1. That this House deploras the excessive punishments which followed the suppression of the disturbances in October last in St. Thomas-in-the-East, Jamaica; and especially the unnecessary frequency with which the punishment of death was inflicted.

2. That the House, while admitting the praise due to Governor Eyre for the skill, promptitude, and vigour which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection, at the same time approves the course taken by her Majesty's Government in recalling him from the governorship of the

island on account of the excessive severity with which the disturbances were punished.

3. That the House concurs in the view expressed by the late Secretary of State for the Colonies—that "it will not be desirable to keep alive in the colony the heartburnings connected with these lamentable occurrences by any very minute endeavours to punish every act which may now be the subject of regret. That great offences ought to be punished; and that it is the duty of her Majesty's Government not to pass over grave excesses of severity on the part of either the civil, naval, or military officers engaged in the suppression of the disturbances.

4. That in the opinion of the House it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to empower the Governor of Jamaica to award compensation to those whose property was wantonly and cruelly destroyed, and to the families of those who were put to death illegally.

CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. NEATE gave notice that on the second reading of the bill of the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Gladstone, he would move that no scheme would be satisfactory which did not provide a fund applicable for the repair of the fabric of the church.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. LAING gave notice that he would ask Lord Stanley for an assurance that no step should be taken to commit this country to intervention in the struggle on the continent until Parliament has an opportunity of expressing its opinion on such a policy.

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that on Friday he should call attention to the state of the continent.

OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Mr. WATKIN gave notice that he should move for a commission to inquire into the protracted pressure in the money market and into our currency system generally.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In answer to questions, Sir H. CAIRNS stated that the Government would not proceed with the Bankruptcy Bill, but would introduce a bill of their own next session; Lord NAAS said the Tenant-right Bill would not be proceeded with this session; and Mr. WALPOLE fixed the Public Health Bill for Thursday.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on Thursday he would move that the four bills relating to the representation of the people be discharged.

BREECH-LOADERS.

On going into Committee of Supply, a discussion on the supply of breech-loaders was commenced by Captain VIVIAN, who expressed a strong approval of the Snider principle, and was continued by Sir C. RUSSELL, who predicted that the introduction of breech-loading and repeating rifles would lead to modifications in our drill, and to improvements in military transport; by Mr. J. B. SMITH, who mentioned that he had brought the needle-gun under the notice of Mr. Fox Maule, then Secretary at War, fifteen years ago; and by Mr. H. SEYMOUR, who asked how many of our troops in India were armed with breech-loaders. Colonel Knox, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Oliphant, also made some remarks on the subject.

General PEEL explained that the Government, having had their attention called to the importance of breech-loaders, not only by the *Times* correspondence from the seat of war, but by the reports of the British officers attached to the Austrian and Prussian armies, had ordered 100,000 Enfields to be converted in the Government manufactories, and he expected that another 100,000 would be converted by the trade, so that by the end of the financial year 200,000 excellent breech-loaders would be in the hands of our troops. Up to the present moment the Government had confined themselves entirely to conversion, and had taken no steps to order new rifles.

IRISH LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. B. OSBORNE, after expressing his entire readiness to leave this matter in the hands of General Peel and Lord Longford, diverged into the question of the recent Irish appointments, and asked whether, at the dictation of Mr. Whiteside, as was reported in the papers, Mr. Blackburne, "an octogenarian," had been made Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Napier, who was "as deaf as a stone," Lord Chief Justice of Appeal, passing over Mr. Brewster. He adverted also to Mr. Disraeli's remarks on Irish politics at Aylesbury, and asked whether a great scheme of public works was shadowed out in what he had said as to putting a stop to emigration?

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Sir R. PEEL (between whom and Mr. Gladstone there had been a preliminary skirmish in the early part of the evening) called attention to the circumstances under which a supplemental charter had recently been offered to the Queen's University in Ireland, and, reading the answers given by Mr. Gladstone and the late Attorney-General for Ireland to questions put by himself and Mr. Lowe at an early period of the session, contended in warm terms that the late Government had committed a breach of faith in advising her Majesty to sign that charter without first giving Parliament an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject. He reviewed the history of the Queen's Colleges and the University, arguing that the charter altered the whole character of the University, and that the policy indicated by it was fatal to the system of mixed education. The charter had been rejected by the University, for though the resolution was only "to postpone" its acceptance, that form of words was used out of respect for the Sovereign, and to allow Mr. Gladstone to explain his apparent breach of faith. The course taken by the late Government had caused great dissatisfaction among many of their supporters, and had been adopted from political, not educational, motives. He intimated that if a satisfactory explanation were not given, he should move an address praying the Crown to annul the charter.

Sir G. GREY referred to the debate on The O'Donoghue's motion last year, and to his letter to

the Lord-Lieutenant, to prove that the Government had all along declared their intention to remedy the acknowledged grievances of the Catholics by an enlargement of the powers of the Queen's University. They had acted on the advice of their law officers in granting a supplemental charter, which, he remarked, did not alter the character of the present charter, and if there had been any doubt as to what the Government intended, it must have been entirely removed by Mr. C. Fortescue's speech in introducing the Irish Reform Bill. The course taken by the Government, he contended, was based on a wise policy, and would be conducive to the best interests of education in Ireland.

Mr. LOWE, without attributing motives, charged the late Government with having so managed this matter as to lay asleep the vigilance of those who took an interest in mixed education. The undertaking Mr. Gladstone gave was that nothing should be done without the House being informed, and he contended that Sir G. Grey's letter pointed to a bill, and not to a charter, which, indeed, it announced to be an ineffectual mode of acting. He referred, also, to Mr. Fortescue's speech in bringing in the Reform Bill, contending that it gave no clearer indication of what was contemplated, and in conclusion he recommended the protection of mixed education to the new Government.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE asserted that it had always been the intention of the late Government to prepare a supplemental charter, and to follow it up by a bill; and if any misapprehension existed from the terms of Sir G. Grey's letter, it must have been entirely cleared up by his own speech.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL maintained that the charter was not supplemental, but an entirely new charter, altering the whole character of the University, and subverting the whole system of mixed education in Ireland. He pointed out that the warrant for fixing the Great Seal to this charter was dated two days, and the Queen's letter appointing six new senators nine days, after the resignation of the Government, at a time when they could not follow it up and complete it by a bill. He discussed the language of Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Lawson's answers, of Sir G. Grey's letter and Mr. Fortescue's speech, contending that they were calculated to mislead everybody as to the intentions of the Government.

Mr. LAWSON repeated that the late Government always intended to proceed by a supplemental charter and by legislation, and mentioned in proof of it that the bill and the charter were drawn up *pari passu*, and vindicated warmly the policy of which the charter is one of the fruits.

After some remarks from Mr. MAGUIRE on the general question of Irish education and the Catholic University, and from Sir P. O'BRIEN, who reverted to the recent law appointments in Ireland,

Mr. GLADSTONE referred to the debate on The O'Donoghue's motion in 1865, to show that Sir G. Grey had then clearly announced this policy of enlarging the powers of the Queen's University, and that Sir R. Peel was a consenting party to it (which was strenuously denied by Sir R. Peel, who stated that he told Lord Palmerston at the moment that he would not hold office if the University were meddled with). He claimed credit for the anxiety shown by the late Government to put Parliament in possession of their intentions, and going over the same ground as Sir G. Grey and Mr. C. Fortescue, he asserted that the undertaking was not to associate Parliament beforehand in the responsibility of any measures which might be taken, but to give the House such information as should enable it, if so minded, to prevent them. While admitting that there might be some ambiguity in Sir G. Grey's letter, he maintained that it was entirely removed by Mr. C. Fortescue's speech, which distinctly conveyed to the House that a supplemental charter would be issued. He dilated at length on the magnitude of the principle involved in this charter, urged the importance of ascertaining the opinion of the House, and challenged Sir R. Peel to bring the subject forward, pointing out that as the charter only referred to one point, and as the Senate had postponed their decision until October, Sir R. Peel and Mr. Lowe had still time to give effect to their views.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to some appeals for a declaration of the views of the Government on the general question, deprecated its discussion in this incidental manner. If proper notice had been given he should not have shrunk from declaring their opinion, but the subject would receive from them full and earnest consideration. Adverting to Mr. Osborne's remarks at an earlier period of the evening, he vindicated the Irish law appointments, and, while declining to go into any general exposition of their Irish policy, he announced that the Government would propose a measure, which they had inherited from their predecessors, for making a loan to the Irish railways.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the votes for the Inland Revenue and Post-office and Packet services were agreed to.

COLONIAL BISHOPS BILL.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved that the order for the second reading of this bill be discharged.

Mr. AYRTON observed that if the bill had been proceeded with it could not have been passed in its present form. It was a very difficult subject, and he recommended that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate it, and present a report to the House next session.

Mr. WALPOLE said the Government were fully alive to the importance of the bill. He would not go as far as to say that it was necessary to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the subject; but the Go-

vernment would make every possible inquiry, and lay before the House all the information they could respecting it.

Mr. CARDWELL expressed his satisfaction with the statement that the Government would carefully consider the subject, and observed that an erroneous opinion prevailed that the difficulty of the matter was connected with the property of the Church; but it was in reality connected with the false idea that the Imperial Parliament could rectify matters by legislation.

The order was then discharged.

The remaining orders (sixty-eight in number) were disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

Lord Stanley was re-elected for King's Lynn on Wednesday. In his speech he reviewed the Reform campaign of the session, expressed his belief that the Government Bill would have passed had not intimation been made early in the session and been often repeated that they would listen to no proposal which would affect the number proposed to be admitted to the franchise. (A voice: "Quite right.")

If it had been understood that the late Cabinet would have accepted a 20% rental in counties and an 8% rental in boroughs, I have no doubt that a compromise of that kind would have been accepted, I do not say by the whole, but by a very large majority of the Conservative party.

He had always spoken and always should speak of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer with that respect which was due to splendid ability and eloquence seldom surpassed in Parliament.

But still the leader of the House of Commons did not seem to be altogether fortunate. He seemed to feel from the first that the House was not in favour of the proposition which he had to submit; he made that feeling apparent, and seemed to desire to bring popular pressure to bear upon our deliberations. This was an unfavourable course to pursue; for when a Minister—and especially a Minister who is in the position of leader of the House of Commons—shows his distrust of that body, the House of Commons will return the compliment and show its distrust of him.

He denied that the Conservative party were favourable to war—their interests were against it, and they were not, as a party, favourable to the Southern States of America. His policy was peace and non-intervention, not founded on mere selfishness.

The justification of a policy of abstinence from warlike interference in continental disputes lies deeper. It lies partly in our vast Indian and colonial interests, making the British empire, as it were, a world apart, throwing upon us duties and responsibilities with which continental states have nothing to do, and which are in themselves a burden heavy enough for any nation to bear. It lies partly in the duty which we owe to our own poorer classes at home, for whom we are trustees—whose condition, whatever improvements may have taken place in it, is certainly not what we should desire to see it, and upon whom an increase of debt, and consequently of taxation, must fall with crushing weight. It lies, partly, in the just conviction which we entertain, that example is worth more than precept, and that by simply existing as we do, as a free, prosperous, self-governed nation, we are doing more than could be done by a thousand despatches, or even by many campaigns, to protest in practice against both a policy of despotism and a policy of revolution. (Cheers.) And it lies also in our experience and recollection of past mistakes—in the lesson which our own history teaches—how often in old days we have fought for objects which after all we did not secure, and which if we had secured them were not worth the price we paid. (Hear, hear.) A man may feel deeply interested in European affairs, and yet he may reasonably doubt whether warm sympathies, hasty generalisations, and imperfect knowledge, are the best qualifications for dealing wisely with such complicated matters.

With regard to Reform, Lord Stanley declined to make any pledges, but he held it to be for the interest of the Conservative party, could it be done by any fair and reasonable compromise, that the old quarrel should be settled. (Hear, hear.)

Three cheers were given for the noble lord. A call was also made for three cheers for Mr. Gladstone, and these were also given, mingled, however, with a few groans.

On the same day Sir John Pakington was re-elected for Droitwich, Mr. Walpole for Cambridge University, Lord Naas for Cockerhouth, the Right Hon. J. B. Mowbray for Durham, and General Peel for Huntingdon. The new First Lord of the Admiralty said he thought our ships and marine artillery still in a state of transition, and he was in favour of building turreted ships armed with enormous guns for coast defence, and improved Warriors for foreign service. General Peel, at Huntingdon, said he had increased Lord Hartington's order for breech-loaders from 40,000 to 100,000, and invited tenders for them from private firms; but he made several others. He denied being an ultra-Tory, having been a member of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, and having supported his friend steadily up to the hour of his death, and "agreed with him" in every one of his political opinions. But he would give no pledge about Reform. The General was catechised on several points. The following is a specimen of his off-hand replies:—

Dr. FOSTER asked whether General Peel considered it right and just that the University Colleges should be looked upon as national institutions; and to restore to them the ancient privileges they enjoyed before the Act of Uniformity.

General PEEL said these were questions to which he had not paid much attention, but he should be most happy to aid with the Government in considering them.

Anything he might now say, however, being the opinion of a man who had no means of forming a judgment upon the subject, would not be worth a farthing. (Laughter, and "Oh.")

Dr. FOSTER: Why did not the gallant general vote on Mr. Bouverie's and Mr. Coleridge's bills?

General PEEL: I am not altogether sure that I was in the House on those occasions, but I am certain I should have voted against them. (Laughter.)

Mr. H. GOODMAN was curious to know why General Peel, who, when formerly in the Cabinet, supported a 10% county franchise, now objected to a higher figure. (Laughter.) He also wished to ask General Peel this question—If any bill were brought in to legalise the burial of the unbaptized in parish churchyards, would he support it?

General PEEL supported a 10% county franchise in 1859 in order to assimilate voting in boroughs and counties throughout the country. When the proper time came he had no doubt the Government would be prepared to bring forward a Reform Bill. With regard to the burial of Dissenters, he must request not to be asked to reply to that question, for he contended he did not understand it. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) At the same time, when a bill was brought forward—

Mr. GOODMAN: There has been one brought forward.

General PEEL: Eh? Has there? By whom? (Laughter.)

Mr. GOODMAN: By Sir Morton Peto.

General PEEL: By Sir Morton Peto? Indeed! (Loud laughter.) Then I dare say I voted against it. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. GOODMAN: Then, sir, I am astonished you should vote against a measure of the principle of which you say you know nothing. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bovill was opposed at the nomination at Guildford by Mr. Long, a country gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, but Mr. Bovill obtained the show of hands, and Mr. Long retired from the contest, so that the new Solicitor-General was returned unopposed.

On Thursday, Viscount Cranborne, the new Secretary for India, and Sir John Hay, one of the new junior Lords of the Admiralty, were re-elected for Stamford without opposition. Mr. Hardy, the new President of the Poor-law Board, was also re-elected for Oxford University. At Bridgewater there was a close contest, ending in the defeat of Mr. Patton, the new Lord-Advocate. At the close of the poll Mr. Vanderbyl, the Liberal candidate, had a majority of 87 votes, the numbers being—Vanderbyl, 312; Patton, 275. It is said that a petition will be presented against the return.

On Friday, Mr. Disraeli was re-elected for Buckinghamshire, and delivered rather a long speech for the hustings at Aylesbury. England, he said, adopted the policy of non-intervention, not because she was weak, but because she had grown beyond the position of a "mere European Power." She was, with a great Eastern Empire, more an Asiatic than a European Power, and had a great Empire throughout the world to look after. The outbreak of a savage race in an island of the Southern Hemisphere cost the British taxpayer more than all the disorders of Southern Italy. They were not likely to be invaded, and it was impossible that in any conjuncture of circumstances they should desire to make conquests in Europe. Especially was it their duty to be on friendly terms with France and the United States. He looked upon a frank and friendly understanding with the latter Power as almost the first requisite of English diplomacy.

No other Power, except France, can do us so much harm; no other Power, not even France, is so closely bound with us in ties of commercial intercourse. It would be idle to deny that during the late war there was some portion of the American people, and perhaps there is still such a portion, which bore no goodwill towards this country. I believe that portion, however, to be utterly inconsiderable in point of numbers, and even more inconsiderable in point of influence and power; but though during the continuance of that civil war there may have been some unpleasantness of feeling—and really with our hasty and positive way of judging our neighbour's affairs I am not astonished that that unpleasantness of feeling should have existed—yet there has been time for any feeling of that kind to have subsided; and if I might but look to the latest act of the President of the United States—viz., his prompt, energetic, and effectual repression of that foolish Fenian attack upon Canada—I think we must all acknowledge that he acted, I ought not to say merely a friendly part as regards England, but that he has acted as became the representative of a law-abiding and law-respecting Power. (Hear, hear.)

In respect to the Reform question, Mr. Disraeli averred that the bill of 1832 was mainly devised by Lord Derby, and "was entirely carried by his energy"; he held himself free not to deal with Reform next year, and "did not see any downcast faces in consequence of the statement"; but he saw no difficulty in a Conservative Government dealing with the question. "If it is to be dealt with," he said, "I think the present Government have as good a right to deal with it as any body of statesmen in existence." Mr. Disraeli thought something ought to be done for Ireland. It might be that the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act would have to be renewed; but when the Irish people were effectively preserved from foreign agitators the power of remedial measures would be tried. It was high time emigration, in particular, should be "checked." The condition of Ireland was "not satisfactory to this country." The vast emigration was "a great social and political calamity"—not a healthy bloodletting, but a hæmorrhage, which must be staunch, and the "political styptic" it is the duty of statesmen to discover. He hoped the existing Government might find means to introduce measures, the general tendency of which would be to check emigration. Referring to commercial matters, Mr. Disraeli said that as the traders of the county towns were discontented at ten per cent. for money,

and believed that it only required "a word from the Chancellor of the Exchequer" to relieve them from the burden, Mr. Disraeli assured them that it was no more in the power of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to regulate the rate of interest than to regulate the direction of the winds. Measures would be introduced with reference to infirmaries in work-houses, and the bankruptcy law; they would also improve the general administration of the government of the metropolis. They were taunted with having no policy—but their policy was to uphold our Constitution in Church and State, to bring in all those measures, and pursue in every respect that policy which would secure for this country a continuance of prosperity and peace.

At Shoreham on Saturday Mr. Cave was re-elected after a vigorous speech against him by Mr. W. Hall, who condemned the new Vice-President of the Board of Trade for his conduct in reference to ecclesiastical legislation.

Sir Stafford H. Northcote, President of the Board of Trade, was on Saturday, at Southmolton, re-elected one of the members for the northern division of the county of Devon, without opposition. The attendance was very limited, and the proceedings anything but enthusiastic. Sir Stafford said the new Government was entitled to fair play but not to favour. Unless they brought forward good measures and showed their ability in management they would be summarily dismissed—and deserve it. Government in these days was to a great extent the interpreter of public opinion, and if it could not guide public opinion consistently with its own principles, like honest men the Ministry must retire. He was not without hope that the present Government would prove an able exponent of the true conservative spirit which existed in great masses. He was glad to know that this Government would carry out the measures which their predecessors had commenced, and that Liberal Ministries hereafter would further promote the best interests of this country. If every change of policy led to a reversal of policy in every department, party Government would become impossible, and misery and anarchy ensue. (Hear, hear.)

On Friday Sir Hugh Cairns was re-elected for Belfast, the proceedings being unusually quiet. He referred at some length to the Queen's University. Reform was desirable, but they wanted a complete measure and accurate returns. The bill of the late Government was defective in both these respects.

On Monday Mr. Du Cane, who has accepted the post of a Lord of the Admiralty, was re-elected for North Essex. The hon. gentleman, who was received with a running fire of railery from the assemblage, declined to give any pledges as to his future course in Parliament.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION.—First Class.—Edward Henry Bask (University Law Scholarship), Manchester New and University Colleges; William Channing Oser, University College; Rev. Llewellyn David Bevan, New College; Rooke Pennington, Wesley College, Sheffield. Second Class.—John Victor Douglas De Wet, Downing College, Cambridge; William George Lemon, University College; Rev. John Clifford, University College; Edwin Lawrence, University College. Third Class.—William Pharazyn, St. John's College, Cambridge; Edward Daniel Joseph Wilson, Queen's College, Cork.

CONVEYANCING.—First Class.—William Pharazyn, St. John's College, Cambridge. Second Class.—Edward Henry Bask, Manchester New and University Colleges.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY.—Second Class.—William Pharazyn, St. John's College, Cambridge.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.—Second Class.—Rooke Pennington, Wesley College, Sheffield; William Pharazyn, St. John's College, Cambridge. Third Class.—Edwin Lawrence, University College.

LL.D. EXAMINATION.

William Thomas Bensley, King's College; Dennis Maurice O'Connor, M.A., Downside College; Albert Kaye Rolit (Gold Medal), King's College; Arthur Allott Wells, Spring Hill College.

MATRICULATION—JUNE, 1866.

HONOURS DIVISION.—W. H. Robson (Exhibition of 30% per annum for two years), University College School; W. H. Longmaid (disqualified by age from receiving the second exhibition), Flounders Institute; D. Hurley (disqualified by age from receiving the second exhibition), private study; O. C. Whitehouse, Amersham Hall School; E. M. Skerritt, Amersham Hall School; D. Ross, private study; A. H. F. Boughey, Kensington School; R. W. Lyell, St. Olave's School; S. Churchward, Primitive Methodist College, York; J. M. Pask, North London Collegiate School; J. P. A. Collins, Stonyhurst College; J. S. Charles, Clare College, Scorton; E. Dillon, University College School; W. B. Odgers, University College; and T. Rochford, Stonyhurst College.

FIRST DIVISION.—C. E. Albrecht, Professor Albrecht, M.A.; W. E. Alston, University College; G. Atkinson, Philological School; W. P. Ball, private study; A. Barnes, private study; A. Bell, Lancashire Independent College; J. H. Bell, Cambridge House, Blackheath; A. D. Benjamin, University College; F. Berry, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; T. Blackburn, private tuition; T. Bland, private study; T. Bridge, private tuition; H. O. Budden, New College; W. Burgess, Dr. Kessen; J. Burrass, private study; J. Butler, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; S. H. Byam, private tuition; W. Claridge, private study; G. H. C. Clifford, Stonyhurst College; W. Cochrane, Glasgow University; E. F. Codd, St. Gregory's College, Downside; F. G. Collier, Lancashire Independent College; D. H. Considine, Stonyhurst College; C. J. Cooper, University College; A. Cotterill, private tuition; C. C.

Cox, Barton School, Wisbeach; M. Craig, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; G. Critchley, Western College, Plymouth; H. B. Crocker, private study; D. A. Davis, Normal College, Swansea; C. J. Dawson, private study; H. E. De Méric, private tuition; E. Downes, Amersham Hall School; A. H. Eddington, Flounders Institute; S. B. Edge, Wesley College, Sheffield; E. A. Elkington, King Edward's School, Birmingham; E. W. Enfield, Carshalton House; E. Edmund, St. Edmund's College, Ware; J. G. Garbutt, private study; W. Gordon, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; H. Goude, City of London School; G. D. Gould, private study; W. Gunn, private study; A. F. Gurney, William Watson, Esq., B.A.; C. J. Hall, Chorlton High School; W. Hammond, the King's School, Sherborne; H. P. Hughes, Wesleyan College, Richmond; T. A. Hughes, Stonyhurst College; T. N. Imrie, private study; C. A. Janson, Grove House, Tottenham; J. T. Jones, Normal College, Swansea; S. T. Kingston, private tuition; E. S. Ladbrook, Regent's-park College; T. Leicester, Flounders Institute; C. G. Lewis, Regent's-park College; H. Lewis, Battersea Training College; E. B. Lightwood, New Kingswood School; W. Livesay, private tuition; E. Logan, University College; C. H. Lord, Allesley-park School; W. M'ulloch, Elizabeth College, Guernsey; C. S. M'Lean, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton; J. R. Maconachie, Merchant Taylor's School; G. A. Marshall, King's College; E. Medley, Regent's-park College; D. B. Murdoch, City of London School; J. A. Mylrea, private study; D. Nicolson, private study; W. S. Paget, Bickerton House, Southport; J. B. Parkin, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; J. F. Parsons, King's School, Bruton; T. W. Pinn, Springhill College; H. Y. Pitts, Queen's College, Liverpool; G. Plummer, Mr. Bennett, Grammar School, Penzance; D. H. Porrett, Wesley College, Sheffield; E. W. Portrey, Woodhouse Grove School; J. M. Poynting, private study; T. Quin, private study; G. Richardson, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; F. Rickards, University College; A. Robinson, Owens College; A. W. Rooke, Regent's-park College; W. S. Rountree, University College; T. B. Saul, Trinity College, Dublin; T. H. Shacklock, Wesley College, Sheffield; W. M. Shearman, Wesley College, Sheffield; A. W. Smith, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Heath; G. A. Smith, private study; W. J. Smith, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; H. S. Solly, University College School; H. E. Southes, private study; J. H. G. Spilbury, University of Louvain; W. G. Splaine, Stonyhurst College; C. Swinnerton, private study; W. W. Taunton, Amersham Hall School; T. L. Taylor, Henry Jefferson, Esq., M.A.; E. Thatcher, private study; H. P. Thomson, private study; W. A. Tilden, private study; D. Torpey, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; J. N. Traylor, Mr. J. Thomas Cocks, B.A.; J. Tryon, Dr. Harndall, Rickmansworth; G. O. Turner, Woodhouse Grove School; T. Waldron, private study; H. J. A. Walmesley, Stonyhurst College; R. Warden, Highland Society School, Glasgow; W. Watson, private study; T. Weir, private study; E. S. Wenger, Amersham Hall School; O. T. Whitwell, private study; A. Wilcock, Montvidere House, Torquay; W. D. Williams, Wesleyan College Institute, Taunton; H. S. Worsley-Benison, New College; C. J. J. Worthington, private study; H. J. Young, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

SECOND DIVISION.—C. Allwork, Royal Medical College, Epsom; M. Aughtney, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; W. E. Balkwill, Amersham Hall School; C. A. Barrett, Wesleyan College, Richmond; T. Bennett, private study; P. Birmingham, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; P. H. Bindley, private tuition; A. Birrell, Amersham Hall School; R. B. Bradley, Owens College; G. C. Briggs, Uppingham Grammar School; G. B. Browne, Amersham Hall School; R. A. Bullen, Royal Collegiate School, Gosport; J. B. Bunny, private tuition; A. Cook, University College; A. C. Collinson, Charterhouse School; H. S. Cooper, St. John's School, Hurstpierpoint; C. H. Cotes, Royal Medical College, Epsom; J. Craig, private study; W. H. Dalton, Blackheath Proprietary School; E. Darby, Wesleyan College, Taunton; C. E. Davis, private study; G. A. Dundas, King's School, Canterbury; E. Ellis, Regent's-park College; E. B. Evans, Normal College, Swansea; J. A. Fleming, University College School; M. T. Flinders, private tuition; W. French, Palace School, Enfield; R. E. Gave, Church House, Merton; J. J. Gill, Flounders Institute; H. A. Harben, University College; C. J. Henderson, Dr. Harndall, Rickmansworth; E. H. Hill, private tuition; W. Horn, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; E. Hosking, King's College; W. Howells, Clarendon House, Lambeth; J. Hubbick, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; D. Hunt, Flounders Institute; T. Jeffreys, New College; J. Jones, Normal College, Swansea; G. A. Kent, private study; W. H. Kesteven, the Rev. William Kirkus, LL.B.; A. Laloe, private study; F. J. Le Cerf, New College; J. C. T. M'Nab, St. Mary's College, Oscott; J. W. Marsh, Regent's-park College; J. Mitchell, Mill-hill School, Leicester; H. B. Mugliston, Mr. George Adlington; P. Norton, Spring-hill College; H. M. Nuttall, private tuition; W. A. Parker, Montvidere House, Torquay; J. Passmore, Grammar School, Stafford; A. Pern, private tuition; H. Pinder, private study; T. R. Pitt, private study; W. A. Pocock, Wesley College, Sheffield; W. N. Porter, Thorn Park, Teignmouth; R. N. J. Pugh, Aberlavery School; W. Rigden, King's School, Canterbury; A. G. Rogers, Amersham Hall School; A. Roakell, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; W. Ross, Moray House, Edinburgh; G. Le H. Rowland, Marlborough College; E. Russell, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; F. Seymour, Mill-hill School; T. Skell, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; A. T. Smith, King's College; J. Smith, Commercial School, Bedford, and private study; E. Saxell, private study; T. Soutar, Roman-place School; J. T. Timothy, King's College; J. Todd, private study; C. R. Townley, Mr. Price, B.A.; C. H. Turner, Brentwood Grammar School; L. Twigg, private study; A. J. Vassie, Hawthorn Hall School; G. F. Whately, Berkhamsted School; R. Wild, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; J. M. Williams, St. Asaph Grammar School; W. R. Williams, private study; J. J. Woodford, Thomas C. Lowe, Esq., B.A.; C. E. Wright, private study.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending July 14, 1,030, of which 280 were new cases.

President Johnson, since April 15, 1865, has issued 12,381 political and 161 criminal pardons.

ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTATION TO THE NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

On Saturday, the 14th current, a deputation from the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited on Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, at 29, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park Gardens, for the purpose of presenting an address in relation to the affairs of the island. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. William Allen, Robert Alsop, Joseph Cooper, Sydney Cooper, the Rev. Dr. Massie, Frederick Wheeler, Thomas Harvey, William Brewin (the two last-named being the deputation to Jamaica from the Society of Friends), William Morgan (late special correspondent in Jamaica of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society), and L. A. Chamerovzow.

The memorial sets forth that the discontent of the people of Jamaica has arisen, not from disloyalty, but from a deep-seated conviction that justice was denied them.

The committee are convinced that the majority of the grievances complained of by the labouring classes, and the admitted abuses of power in the police and other courts, on the part of those holding official appointments, are traceable to personal and local influences, and could not have occurred, if the system of a stipendiary magistracy had been in full operation.

They urge, therefore, a number of stipendiary magistrates should be sent out from England, and that some of the misbehaving custodes should be removed. The importance of excluding from the new Government of Jamaica members of the late Administration is insisted on, and it is urged that the Governor should associate with him in the executive, gentlemen of high character and standing from this country, and hitherto entirely unconnected with the island. *Apocryphal* of financial burdens, the ecclesiastical grants are thus condemned:—

It will not escape your observation, that, amongst other items of expenditure to be provided for, is one for the maintenance of the Established Church, amounting annually as a permanent charge on the revenue to about 35,000*l*. The gross injustice is obvious, of taxing the bulk of the population for the support of an Establishment with which the masses have no sympathy, as they belong to other religious persuasions. The committee hold that a charge for such an establishment is not only wrong in principle, but is highly objectionable, as sectarian and antagonistic to a sound system of education; and they most respectfully submit that the point is one deserving of immediate and serious consideration.

The committee urge that a proper collection of the land-tax and quit-rents would lighten the taxation of the peasantry, and condemn the grand jury system as at present in operation. Clemency is asked for the political prisoners, the guilt of some of whom was not established before packed juries, and consideration for the sufferers by the late outbreak.

The committee have reason to believe that the amount of loss these people sustained has been very much under-estimated. The committee are assured that 4*l*. per house is not a fair average value; and it must be borne in mind that numbers of them had their entire crops despoiled, and their cattle seized and driven away by the soldiery. Theirs would appear to be a proper case for compensation; and, inasmuch as they suffered in consequence of illegal acts of servants of the Crown, the Imperial Exchequer ought properly to bear the burden of it. The committee are under the impression that, should your Excellency see your way to make such a recommendation, it would, probably, have considerable weight, whilst it would greatly strengthen the hands of those who believe that the innocent sufferers in the late lamentable occurrences are justly entitled to claim compensation from the Imperial Government.

Other desirable local reforms having been pointed out, the memorial says:—

In conclusion, the committee beg to place in your Excellency's hands a few documents containing information on particular points, especially with reference to the labour question, one which the committee admit to be difficult, but the satisfactory solution of which they believe, from the evidence before them, rests almost entirely with the employers of labour.

The committee would fervently commend your Excellency to the guidance of Infinite Wisdom in the discharge of the very important and solemn duties which devolve upon you.

On behalf of the committee,

(Signed)

JOSEPH COOPER,

WM. MASSIE, D.D., LL.D., } Sub-Committee.

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

27, New Broad-street, E.C.,

13th July, 1866.

Sir J. P. GRANT replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the address which you have done me the honour to present to me, and for the papers containing information on particular points which you have been so good as to place in my hands.

In every public office that I have held it has been with me a paramount object that all classes of my fellow-subjects should meet with equal justice, and that all interests should be treated with the fairest and most liberal consideration, in matters both of legislation and administration. I am convinced that the permanent good of every class is best consulted when justice is done to all classes. It will be in the West, as it was in the East, my earnest endeavour to carry this principle into practice to the best of my ability.

You will not expect me now to offer any opinion or to enter into any discussion upon the several questions you have brought to my notice, many of them questions of difficulty and of great importance. I can now only promise that, as far as may depend upon me, these shall have such full and mature consideration as they deserve.

My province is to deal with the future rather than with the past; but it may be open to me to make a remark on one of the subjects to which you have alluded—the deplorable events of last October. Nothing could have justified or excused armed insurrection and

massacre. It must always be the first object of every Government to suppress, on the instant, such commotions as those which have taken place in Jamaica; and exemplary punishment must always be expected to fall upon the most guilty of those concerned. If evils and defects of administration anywhere exist, they become only more difficult of cure when order and subordination to lawful authority are disregarded by any class of the community.

If any persons could succeed in impressing the negro population with this principle, I cannot but think that a great good would be effected; and perhaps, gentlemen, it may be in your power, through your just influence with friends in the colony, to assist in the good work. Am I asking too much if I ask for your help in the matter? I believe it is only by the hearty co-operation of all parties that any speedy improvement can be expected in the condition of all classes in Jamaica; and for such co-operation, no one would be more grateful than myself.

Mr. JOSEPH COOPER said he wished to refer to that portion of his Excellency's reply which bore upon the recent riots. The committee had never shrunk from condemning the acts of violence committed by the rioters, but on the contrary, had denounced them from the first, as deserving of punishment; and if no reference to this condemnation appeared in the address, it was because the committee had so many times, and under so great a variety of circumstances, recorded their views on this point. They wished to be understood as having no sympathy whatever with those who had been guilty of infringing law and order.

Messrs. Harvey, Morgan, Brewin, Alsop, and Dr. Massie, having addressed the Governor on particular points,

Sir JOHN GRANT said that both with reference to these and to the others more particularly specified in the address, he could but renew his assurance to the deputation, that they should receive his best attention.

The deputation then withdrew, the interview having lasted an hour.

SUGGESTIONS ON CHOLERA.

The following useful and interesting letter on cholera is written by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, American missionary at Constantinople, and contains suggestions which are likely to be of great value at the present time:—

The cholera, which has just left us, after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed. Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make to my friends at home some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use.

1. On the approach of the cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously, that while you are waiting for the doctor it is done.

2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances or the thoughtless indiscretions of some member of a household may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night; your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself, or it will be fatal.

3. I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three-fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate, labouring man had a severe attack of cholera, and after the danger had passed I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labour and very profuse perspiration, he had laid down to take his customary nap right against an open window through which a *very refreshing breeze was blowing*. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among exciting causes. If one can avoid all these, he is as safe from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4. While cholera is prevalent in a place almost every one experiences more or less disturbances of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when diarrhoea commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of an advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is the cholera nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold; say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off," and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way. Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences it is sure to *hold on*. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and apathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it. In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhoea continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives "dies as the fool dieth."

FOR STOPPING THE INCIPIENT DIARRHŒA.

1. The mixture which I used in 1843 with great success, and again in 1855, has during this epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It con-

sists of equal parts by measure of laudanum and spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb. Thirty drops for an adult, on a lump of sugar, will often check the diarrhoea. But to prevent its return, care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses, 25, 20, 15, 10, 9, when careful diet is all that will be needed. In case the first dose does not stay the diarrhoea, continue to give increasing doses—35, 40, 45, 60, at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhoea lasts. When that is checked, then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of diarrhoea taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of advanced diarrhoea, and especially of relapse, paid no heed to it whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course: Prepare a teaspoonful of starch boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a teaspoonful of laudanum for an injection. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case, abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhoea until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered, and is in perfect health. At the same time I use prepared chalk in ten-grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But whatever course is pursued it must be followed up, and the diarrhoea controlled, or the patient is lost.

2. Mustard poultices should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

3. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one-half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit. When the attack comes in the form of diarrhoea these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and colic pains, the following mixture is far more effective, and should always be resorted to. The missionaries, Messrs. Long, Trowbridge, and Washburn, have used it in very many cases, and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger, and tincture of cardamom seeds. Dose, thirty to forty drops, or half a teaspoonful, in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera siege no one of us failed of controlling the vomiting and also the purging by, at most, the third dose. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong pure mustard, applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, &c., as the case seemed to require.

Collapsus is simply a more advanced stage of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case has become hopeless. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to emit a peculiar odour, which I call the *death odour*, for when that has become decided and unmistakable I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. But the blue colour, the cold extremities, the deeply-sunken eye, the vanishing pulse, are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy (a tablespoonful every half-hour), bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapisms (mustard poultices), and friction, will often in an hour or two work wonders.

In these and in all advanced cases thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies the craving the worst symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gurgling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gum arabic water, or of chamomile tea, may frequently be given to wet the throat. Sydenham's white decoction may also be given both as a beverage and nourishment in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority it has not been intense for more than twenty-four hours.

Rice water, arrowroot, Sydenham's white decoction, crust water, chamomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Chamomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy-and-water, or arrowroot and brandy, has revived him. In this terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped with a hand-bag containing mixture No. 1, mixture No. 2 (for vomiting, &c.), a few pounds of pounded mustard, a bottle of brandy, and a paper of chamomile flowers, and a paper of gum arabic. I lay no claim to originality in recommending this course of treatment. I have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none to be at all comparable with the above. During the recent cholera I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the most malignant cases day after day are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The incipient attacks which all have suffered from are to be attributed to great fatigue, making the constitution liable to an attack.

PROPOSED GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—Arrangements have been made by the council of the Reform League to hold a meeting in Hyde-park next Monday on the subject of Reform. A "demonstration" committee has reported that London has been divided into ten districts, whence bannered processions are to move to the park.

At a recent horse sale at Adelaide, forty-six race-horses fetched 28,455l. The highest price of a single horse was 3,600l.

Obituary.

THE REV. BENJAMIN KENT.

With unfeigned sorrow we announce to-day the death of the Rev. Benjamin Kent, pastor of the Independent Church, Lower Norwood. Although among those who have been suddenly bereft of a personal friend, whose worth we appreciated in the highest degree, we cannot forbear taking into consideration the whole character of his life and teaching as a minister of Christ, nor giving our public testimony to the high and rare privilege enjoyed by those who stately attended his ministry. Mr. Kent's name was never prominently before the public, either as a popular preacher or a platform speaker, but it is not too much to say that to those who knew him and could recognise the insight into Divine truth and the scholarship which he brought to his labours in the pulpit, his loss will be hardly supplied. It was not, however, the educated and the more intellectual alone of his hearers who were edified and stimulated by his teaching and example. His appeals were heard and heeded by many of the poor of the neighbourhood, who formed a very fair proportion of his congregation. Among these he was esteemed and loved as a pastor and a friend. A touching instance of the love they bore to him was given about a year ago, on his completion of the twenty-fifth year of his ministry at Lower Norwood. A subscription was raised among the poor women of the congregation for the purchase of some small article to present to him in recognition of his kindness to them. It was suitably presented at a tea-meeting to which he was invited, a poor blind woman, a member of his church, being chosen to present it to him in the name of those assembled.

Among the good qualities of Mr. Kent which will be especially remembered by those not connected with his church and congregation, was the self-sacrificing zeal with which he promoted the establishment of other places of worship in and around Norwood. We believe that the Congregational churches of which the Rev. Mr. Richardson at West Dulwich, and the Rev. R. Lewis at Upper Norwood, are the pastors, were established mainly, or very largely, as the result of his energies. In the latter instance, it was for a long time a labour of love to him before a pastor was chosen to conduct regularly a service one evening every week. As a minister of the county of Surrey, he was especially interested in seeing and aiding the efforts of all those who endeavoured to increase the means of preaching the Gospel in the county.

Previous to his last illness, Mr. Kent was of a man of a most sanguine and cheerful temperament, and often was the source of his joy and hopefulness revealed in words of unusual force from the pulpit. The writer remembers many such occasions, in which almost prophetic allusions were made to the future of the human race, and to the further fulfilment of God's promises in Christ, in the redemption of mankind. A few words quoted in our account of the Bicentenary services of 1862 may be here repeated, as indicating the tone of his mind and the nature of his sympathies. Looking at the future of the Church of Christ in England, Mr. Kent said:—

One sign of our times inspires me with hope—it is the elevation of the working classes. That a new power, another estate of the realm, is rising into view, is evident to all. Having survived the delusions of Chartism, socialism, strikes, patient to a proverb, with many faults, yet working their way to independence, they must seek in Secularism or in the Church for an answer to the question about human destiny! It would be shocking unbelief to suppose that they will discover a door of hope other than the Gospel of God. But their adhesion to Christianity will necessitate a freer development, a more popular constitution of the Church, than we see now. The people having been admitted to the enjoyment of all other rights, will hardly endure the deprivation of the rights and privileges of the Christian people. Choosing their representatives in Parliament, they will demand to choose their ministers. Tamely to forego this privilege is to renounce the privileges of the Christian priesthood.

Mr. Kent died at the age of forty-nine years, after having been for twenty-six years the pastor of the Independent church at Lower Norwood.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

THE WAR.

A telegram from Vienna states that, at an Imperial family council held on Monday, at which the Ministers were present, it was decided that the proposals for an armistice and peace made to Austria were inadmissible, and that the war should be energetically continued.

The main body of the Prussian army is advancing from Brunn, and to-day is to take up its headquarters across the Thaya at Lundenberg, at the junction of the railways from Olmutz and Brunn to Vienna. It is stated that the Archduke Albert has nearly 300,000 men on the line of the Danube near to Vienna, and intends to fight there.

It is officially announced that the negotiations for a three days' truce between the Austrian and Prussian forces have failed.

The Burgomaster of Vienna has issued a proclamation calling out the burgher guard for the protection of the city in the event of a hostile invasion.

At the battle of Aschaffenburg, on the 14th inst.,

the Austrian loss was 800 men killed and wounded, and 1,500 prisoners. The Federal troops are represented to be thoroughly demoralised. At the request of Bavaria, a truce has been established between the Prussian and Bavarian armies.

The Prussian Generals Vogel and Falkenstein, with the Groben Division, 7,000 strong, entered Frankfurt on Monday evening, at nine o'clock. As the troops marched into the town the streets presented a very animated appearance, and the Prussians were generally received in the most cordial manner.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The following telegram was received at Valentia from the Great Eastern yesterday:—

Noon, ship's time, July 17.—Canning to Glass.—Latitude, 52°15' N.; longitude, 23°43' W. Cable paid out, 557.82 miles. Distance run, 495.5 miles. All going on well.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of his Irish Land Tenure Bill. The Earl of DERBY thought the principle of the bill to be sound, and promised to give the whole subject consideration during the recess. He should not oppose the second reading, but would urge that the bill should not be further proceeded with. The Earl of GRANVILLE protested against the measure being regarded as a settlement of the question. The bill was read a second time. The National Gallery Enlargement Bill was read a second time, after some discussion. The Dogs Bill was rejected on the motion to go into committee upon it by 37 to 14. Several other bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting, at which the Thames Navigation Bill was discussed in committee.

At the evening sitting, Mr. J. S. MILL gave notice of an important question, in reference to the crimes committed in Jamaica.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY briefly informed the House, in reply to a question put by Mr. Fawcett, that he intended to deal with the question of the sick poor in the metropolis, and he indicated the character of the proposals he should make. Lord STANLEY assured Mr. Grenfell that a statement in the *Hamburg Borsen Zeitung*, that England had resolved not to allow Prussia to take possession of any part of Hanover, was without foundation.

Mr. GRAYES brought forward a motion for a commission to inquire into the state of the merchant navy and the alleged deficiency of seamen. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. HENLEY made a capital speech against Government interference between seamen and their employers. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE deprecated the issuing of a Royal commission, but promised that the Government would take the whole subject into consideration during the recess. Mr. Graves withdrew his motion.

Mr. H. BARKLEY then introduced his resolution in reference to the Ballot, and made effective use of a petition from Bridgnorth, and of some facts relative to the late Guildford election. Mr. MOWBRAY replied on behalf of the Government, and the debate was further continued by Lord H. Percy, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Bovill, Captain Vivian, and Mr. Locke.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 197 to 110.

Mr. MILL moved for a return of the number of freeholders and householders in England and Wales who, fulfilling the conditions of property or rental prescribed by law as the qualification for the electoral franchise, are excluded from the franchise by reason of their sex; and alluded to a petition which he had presented from a number of ladies, who prayed for the extension of the franchise to women, which, he urged, justified the motion he now made. He also stated that he should retain this subject as a part of his political programme. Mr. WALPOLE assented to the motion, and it was agreed to.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION AND CHURCH-RATES.

—At a meeting of the executive committee of this institution, held yesterday, the following resolution relating to Mr. Gladstone's Church-rate Bill was passed:—"That, notwithstanding the apparent possibility that Mr. Gladstone's bill for the abolition of compulsory Church-rates may pass its second reading without a division, this committee desires to renew its protest against the leading principles of the same, on the ground that it does not furnish such a settlement as the Church has a right to expect."

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.—The Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., from Lancashire Independent College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become pastor of the Congregational Church, Athol-street, Douglas, Isle of Man (rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. A. Thompson, B.A., in April last). Mr. Williamson will commence his duties in Douglas by preaching the anniversary sermons on the second Sunday in August. It is expected that the foundation-stone of the new church about to be erected on Finch-hill by the Athol-street congregation, will be laid about the end of August.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to-day the arrivals of wheat from Essex and Kent were very moderate, but in fair condition. For both red and white parcels the trade was decidedly quiet, at prices about equal to Monday. There was a fair supply of foreign wheat on offer. The transactions in all qualities were to a very moderate extent. In prices, however, no quotable change took place.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

SUMMARY.

A WEEK since the inhabitants of Vienna were gladdened by a semi-official statement that the Emperor Napoleon was about coming forward to save the Austrian empire, and to put an end to the war by "armed mediation." Happily for Europe, this design, if ever seriously contemplated, has been abandoned, and various warlike preparations in France have been finally countermanded. The obstinacy of Austria, which refuses to surrender its claim to be a German Power; the victorious progress of Prussia—her main army was yesterday barely thirty miles from Vienna—the rebellion of Italy against the mandate of Napoleon III., and her resolve to conquer Venetia for herself; and the attitude of the Czar, who is content to observe neutrality only so far as his brother Sovereign in the West refrains from intervention:—have each probably influenced the French monarch in hesitating to assume the attitude of Arbiter in European affairs.

Neither the negotiations carried on by the French Emperor, nor the efforts to obtain a truce—which have now finally failed—have arrested the progress of the war, and it is a question whether the next great battle will be fought on the Danube or on the confines of Hungary; while Cialdini, by the occupation of Padua, has isolated the remaining Austrian troops in Venetia, and obliged them to retire behind the defences of the Quadrilateral. The Kaiser's German allies can give him no help. The defeat of the Bavarians at Kissingen was but the prelude to a more decisive overthrow of the combined Federal contingents at Aschaffenburg, which opened the gates of Frankfort to the entry of the Prussians, and to the exit of the Bund. King William has now no enemy in the field over the vast extent of the Confederation; Bavaria is eager to make a separate peace; and the other States are not unwillingly resigning themselves to Prussian domination to escape the dreaded alternative of a French protectorate. Perhaps before the war is concluded in Austria, a German Parliament will be sitting at Frankfort, and German unity will have become a reality.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 4th of August, and the Bills which would impede the closing of the Session are being hastily strangled. Tomorrow the four Reform Bills of the late Government will be interred, and perhaps Mr. Gladstone will deliver a funeral oration at the obsequies. On Monday, when the members of Lord Derby's Government formally took possession of the Treasury Bench after their re-election, there was an angry discussion on the sharp practice of the late Government in giving their sanction to the new charter of the Queen's University in Ireland just before their retirement from office, and in violation of the promise that Parliament should be allowed to have a voice in the matter. The defence of Sir George Grey and Mr. Gladstone was feeble, and whatever the political merits of the case, the action of the late Government cannot be justified. Mr. Disraeli, however, refrained from giving any pledge that the new Cabinet would undo the work of their predecessors. Last night the annual Ballot motion was disposed of, and a set discussion on the state of Europe is promised before the close of the week.

The Session is hardly likely to close without a debate on the Jamaica outbreak—Mr. Mill having given notice of a series of categorical questions with the view of ascertaining whether the Government intend to prosecute Mr. Eyre, General O'Connor, and other officials, for their share in the recent transactions. Mrs. Gordon having formally declined to prosecute those who were concerned in the

judicial murder of her lamented husband, and requested that no steps may be taken for that purpose, will necessarily frustrate the intention of the Jamaica Committee, and give the Government a sufficient excuse, if it were needed, of leaving Mr. Eyre unmolested. A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society has waited upon Sir J. P. Grant, the new Governor of the colony, to present to him a memorial setting forth in detail the grievances of the negroes in Jamaica, and the reforms needed to allay discontent. Sir John, in a cautiously-worded reply, promised his attention to their representations, and expressed his intention, on assuming the Government of Jamaica, to act upon the principle that all classes of his fellow-subjects should meet with equal justice, and that all interests should be treated with the fairest and most liberal consideration in matters both of legislation and administration. Sir John Grant's Indian antecedents are greatly in his favour, and we sincerely trust that his rule may be the commencement of a new and better era in the history of the misgoverned colony of Jamaica.

The Atlantic cable is being laid under the most favourable auspices. The daily telegrams from the Great Eastern are eminently satisfactory, and indicate that the paying out of the cable is proceeding regularly, and amid fine, calm weather. Yesterday, at noon, the great ship was about 500 miles from the Irish coast, and if no untoward accident should occur in the interval, the great submarine telegraph, which is to link together Europe and America, will in ten days' time be beyond the range of danger.

AUSTRIA'S HUMILIATION.

It is ungracious to exult over the fallen, to recall offences in the day of misfortune, and to play the part of accuser when he against whom reproaches are levelled is prostrate at one's feet. It is difficult, moreover, to separate abstract considerations of justice from misleading influences arising from personal feeling. The immediate occasion of the war between Prussia and Austria enlisted general sympathy in favour of the latter. Prussia was overbearing, insolent, aggressive—Austria stood merely upon her dignity. But it would be a grievous error in judgment to confound the occasion of the war with its cause, and, while scanning the respective merits or demerits of monarchs and statesmen, to lose sight of the conflicting political systems which they represent. The terrible struggle now going on between the two great German Powers is one of those irrepressible outbursts which involve the final position over a wide area, not merely of dynasties jealous of each other, but of principles of Government mutually antagonistic. Austria represents nothing which it is for the interest of mankind to perpetuate—nothing ennobling, nothing intellectually worthy, nothing in its own nature and tendencies conducive to freedom. It is essentially a military union, controlled by a single family. Its Emperor is its bond of unity. It is held together by no natural affinities. The races that constitute the Empire do not cohere, but are made conglomerate by external pressure. Its immense brute force, to which each of its nationalities contributes its quota, is merely of use to keep them from falling asunder, and to extend Austrian despotism over more enlightened neighbourhoods. It is a bar to advancing civilisation. It necessarily checks where it cannot wholly suppress the free movement of mind. In this sense, it is eminently, and by virtue of its own nature, Conservative—in other words, opposed to progress; and hence it has evermore had the best wishes of our own Tory chiefs. Looking at Austria as typified by the House of Hapsburg, and at the Hapsburgs as typified by their system of rule, we cannot find it in our hearts to desire that they should either of them escape the overthrow which seems too surely to await them.

Prussia, on the other hand, stands before us devoid of any personal recommendations. Her King and her Minister extort, the one our contempt, the other our indignation. They unscrupulously made the occasion of this war. Their motives are probably as despotic as those of their foes. But they represent a sentiment which, besides being natural in itself, is all-powerful when highly excited. Prussia is to Germany what Piedmont was to Italy; and Bismarck, whatever be his motives, is attempting and accomplishing for the German people what Cavour did for the Italians—sweeping away the satraps by means of whom Austria in the one country as in the other sought to uphold her own supremacy and extend her own influence. Five-and-thirty Courts, each with its separate military and diplomatic apparatus, offered full scope for Austria to domineer, small though her own German possessions are. Her motley army, instinct with no patriotism because having only an empire, not a country, to defend, enabled her to bend the petty German Sovereigns to her will; and, of course, her policy has always been to disunite where she failed to subordinate. Prussia has taken the lead in striving to put an end for ever to this system of external military pressure. For years

past she has been silently preparing. For years past she has been looked up to by the German people as the only Power capable of leading them into national unity, and rescuing the divided States from Austrian domination. It must be confessed that she has set about her enterprise with wonderful ability, definiteness of purpose, courage, and self-devotion; for her army, be it remembered, fairly embodies the spirit of her people. Its victories are theirs. Its resolution, bravery, endurance, discipline, and tenacity of will, are qualities which do but reflect the sources from which they come. Terrible in battle, it is gentle to its conquered foes. It has no animosities. It insults no non-combatants. It puts restraint upon itself in the march, and has no fell passions to satiate in the hour of triumph. Germany is its object of idolatry—it seeks her independence and unity now—it will seek and establish her constitutional freedom hereafter.

There is not much room for doubt as to what the issue of the contest will be. Even without drawing sweeping inferences from the proclamation of the Austrian Emperor to his Hungarian people, one can discern in the daily change of position by the Prussian army, the desperate extremity to which Francis Joseph has been reduced. On the right of the advancing Prussian line, the army of the Elbe, under General Herwarth, has got into Austria Proper, within fifty miles of the capital. The King, with the First Army, is pushing forward from Brunn, and will by this time probably have seized Lundenberg, thus cutting the railway line of communication between Olmutz and Vienna. On the left, the Crown Prince is following the Austrian army, reported a few days since to be 160,000 strong, from Olmutz south-westward towards Lundenberg, with a part of which he had a successful engagement on Sunday last, and of other parts of which the Prussians at Lundenberg will most likely be able before long to give an account. It appears quite problematical at present whether the re-concentration of the Austrian army can be effected before Vienna, in time to interpose a barrier between the capital and the invaders. Indeed, the Emperor has promised the Viennese not to expose their city and its pleasure-loving inhabitants to the horrors of a siege. He will prevent the passage of the Elbe by his adversary, if possible—if not, he will withdraw into Hungary. His misfortunes do not appear to have touched the hearts of his German subjects. His personal popularity is at a low ebb, and the Viennese already begin to contemplate without dread the substitution of a Prussian for an Austrian régime. Meanwhile, Italy is not inactive. Cialdini has crossed the Po, and bars the way to 50,000 Austrian soldiers recalled from Venetia, about that number having previously got well on their way. Nor are the Federal arms in Western Germany more successful, Prince Alexander of Hesse having sustained a heavy, if not total, defeat near Aschaffenburg. On every hand, the Kaiser's foes are closing around him—in every way, his ground is being cut away from under him. His pride may be great—his resolution stubborn—but the three days' truce which is now being negotiated will possibly induce him to survey his position and its chances, and the aspect of affairs may probably constrain him to acquiesce in his exclusion from any future Germanic Confederation, and so end the war by yielding the object for which Prussia took up arms.

A terrible humiliation undoubtedly, but one which we have no desire to see prevented. Germany needs not Austria—Austria needs not Germany. The Emperor's real strength is in the East, and in Pesth, not in Vienna, must be the future centre of his empire. No doubt he will be compelled to make concessions to his provinces. Hungary will regain from him her rights, and his Slavonian subjects will perhaps obtain larger freedom. But we see no cause for regret in that, nor are we sorry that the main stay and hope of the Papacy should lose its power to uphold that system of ecclesiastical despotism. A united Germany will curb the restlessness of France on the one hand, and will oppose an obstruction to the encroaching policy of Russia on the other. Our hope is—possibly it may be more coloured by our wishes than our reason—that we are not far from a pacification of Europe which will content the nations for many years to come, and render feasible a large comparative disarmament.

THE DERBY GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES.

LAST week we expressed the satisfaction we felt at the cordial tone in which the Earl of Derby, in his inaugural exposition of the policy of his Government, recognised the vigour with which the President of the United States had vindicated the municipal law of his own country, and the loyalty which he had observed in his relations to ours, in the suppression of the Fenian raids into Canada. We are glad to observe that the noble earl's sentiments in reference to America are not by any means peculiar to himself. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, as might readily

have been imagined, is equally anxious with his father to show a hearty appreciation of Mr. Johnson's good faith. In his speech to his constituents at Lynn, he expressed in a few sentences a eulogium both upon the people and the President which, we can hardly question, will have a beneficial effect on the other side of the Atlantic. Our readers, we are sure, will thank us for reproducing the passage, word for word. It was as follows:—"The other country of which I speak is the United States, which by its extent, by its population, by its rapid increase, by the energy and intelligence of its people, and latterly by its display of military and naval strength, has fairly come to rank among the foremost Powers of the world. I look upon a frank and friendly understanding with the United States as almost the first requisite of English diplomacy. No other Power, except France, can do us so much harm; no other Power, not even France, is so closely bound with us in ties of commercial intercourse. It would be idle to deny that during the late war there was some portion of the American people—and perhaps there is still such a portion—which bore no good will towards this country. I believe that portion, however, to be utterly inconsiderable in point of numbers, and even more inconsiderable in point of influence and power; but though during the continuance of that civil war there may have been some unpleasantness of feeling—and really with our hasty and positive way of judging our neighbours' affairs I am not astonished that that unpleasantness of feeling should have existed—yet there has been time for any feeling of that kind to have subsided, and if I might but look to the latest act of the President of the United States—viz., his prompt, energetic, and effectual repression of that foolish Fenian attack upon Canada, I think we must all acknowledge that he has acted, I ought not to say merely a friendly part as regards England, but that he has acted as became the representative of a law-abiding and law-respecting Power."

The last words of this passage prove the accuracy of observation and the discriminating habits of Lord Stanley's mind, and is better calculated, we think, to satisfy the natural craving of intelligent Americans for the appreciative regard of this country than anything which has fallen of late from our leading statesmen. The leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, if a little less thoughtful in his eulogy, will nevertheless be heard with pleasure, not on this side only, but on the other side of the Atlantic. "And whilst our relations are friendly with European Powers, they are, I am glad to say, most cordial with the Government of the United States of America. There never was a period in which a better understanding existed between these two Governments than at the present moment. We have recently had a memorable instance of the good feeling of the United States Government towards England in the manner in which they dealt with the Fenian insurrection. But what is more gratifying even than that exhibition of good feeling from America towards England is the proof offered to the world of the real efficiency and power of their form of government. Never were more prompt, energetic, and efficient measures taken than by the Government of the United States upon that occasion; and the manner in which they fulfilled their international duties, and the cordial sentiments with which they have communicated with our Government, have consolidated what before was a deep and hearty feeling on the part of the people of this country towards the American Government."

Whether there ever has been a time in which the relations of the two Governments were more cordial than at this moment, we will not stay to inquire. In a diplomatic sense the phrase may be true; but in that sense which takes in public feeling as well as the acts and despatches of official personages, we greatly fear it expresses more than can be fully borne out by the state of facts. At any rate, there are questions pending between England and America which it would be safer for their continued international amity if they were satisfactorily settled instead of being held in reserve. The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada throws open for dispute the fishery rights claimed by Great Britain on behalf of her American provinces—and no persuasion, no profusion of kind words can obliterate from the minds of the Americans, either statesmen or people, the sense of the wrong done them by our refusal to discuss with them the indemnity they believe they have a right to owing to our negligence in the case of the Alabama. Where neither country can suspect motives of cowardice, and where friendly professions are given and received by the Governments on both sides, surely there can be no difficulty in stepping beyond the line of mere justice, and exhibiting a generous consideration of feeling. It is in our power to heal effectually a wound which the United States Executive declines to resent, but the smart of which the people of that country will not soon cease to feel. Lord Stanley might win great credit for the Cabinet of which he is a prominent member, and signalise his tenure of the Foreign seal, if he would send over to Washington a Plenipotentiary furnished with full

authority to act with Sir Frederick Bruce, in bringing to a close, in a spirit of generosity and trust, whatever questions yet remain unsettled between the two Governments, the Alabama claims included. Neither the one nor the other need give up its views of international law, nor even discuss the latter subject on those grounds. It would answer every purpose, and would be worth any mere pecuniary sacrifice, to act towards America as one friend acts towards another, and to attempt to find out by intimate consultation whether the offence of which our negligence was the occasion cannot be atoned for without humiliation, and thus wiped for ever from the score between us. We can hardly imagine a more graceful act, or one that would do more honour to ourselves, and we are sure that we could take no course which would more deeply gratify our sensitive cousins. A few days ago Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the *Daily News*, urgently recommended a reopening of the Alabama question. "The law officers of the Crown," he said, "have done their duty in advising the Government on the legal question. They ought not to be allowed to put a legal veto on the promptings of national honour. Already the conduct of our Government in these matters has been guided too much by the technical arguments of lawyers, and too little by the wisdom of statesmen." The common sense and good feeling of this country will endorse these words.

MINISTERS AT THE HUSTINGS.

THE new Ministers who are members of the House of Commons have passed through the ordeal of re-election with tolerable ease, if not with particular credit, and all, save one, have received a renewed vote of confidence. Why should the Tory papers be grudging their triumphant paeans? They know, and well enough, that the unopposed return of their patrons has little to do with public confidence. Which of the Conservative leaders, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, represents a popular constituency? We do not look to Buckinghamshire for that impulsive fervour which shall arouse the country on any great question, nor are Huntingdon, Lynn, or Shoreham the centres of political power. If the Reform excitement were increased tenfold, its ripple would hardly be felt at Lincoln, Cocker-mouth, Droitwich, or the two Universities, and would certainly not overcome the local influences and landlord supremacy which have secured the seats of the new Ministers. They are endured as the members of a stop-gap Administration. The country is indulgent because apathetic, though quite ready to accord to them that fair play without favour which Sir Stafford Northcote modestly claims for the Derby Government, and disposed, now that a kind of guarantee has been given as to the drift of its foreign policy, to acquiesce for a few months in a Conservative régime.

The hustings speeches delivered by the prominent members of the Cabinet do not greatly expand the vague programme of the Prime Minister as explained last week in the House of Lords. Notwithstanding Mr. Disraeli's indiscreet pretensions, Parliamentary Reform is put on the shelf, and may be taken down again a session or two hence, we are told. We want, says Sir Hugh Cairns, correct statistics and a comprehensive measure. A £20 county franchise and an £8 borough qualification would, Lord Stanley remarks, satisfy the majority of the Conservative party; but as he is sceptical of the approval of the country, he will give no pledge on the subject. The Tories decline to create a Frankenstein which will destroy themselves, and therein they evince a sound discretion. Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues are well assured that if they do not disturb this dangerous question, Parliament will not rise in mutiny. They have nought to fear from a House which values its own existence more than the end for which it was created, and which, having paid dearly for its lease of power, is not disposed hastily to surrender it. If Reform becomes a vital subject next Session, it will only be at the imperious demand of public opinion, and whether that will be loud enough to compel the attention of Parliament next winter, it were vain now to speculate.

The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the utterance of the confident, but paralysed, statesman. Mr. Disraeli points to the field of administrative reform, but that means an interference with vested interests on which no Government so weakly supported can venture. To improve our poor-law system, promote sanitary reform, simplify the law, and propose measures for the better government of the metropolis, will not suffice to win public confidence. Unwilling to deal with the Irish State Church, and fearful of meddling with the relations of landlord and tenant, Lord Derby's Government can hardly hope to succeed in quenching discontent across the Channel by the hospitality of a Viceroy; or put a stop to emigration by public works carried on at the expense of the Imperial Exchequer. The Galway contract job will not bear repetition, and coquetry with the Vatican will be a sorry substitute for just and impartial government.

Taking Mr. Disraeli's speech as a basis of policy, the government of Ireland by a Tory Cabinet must continue to be an egregious failure.

In succeeding to the inheritance of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli has much in his favour. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably have the opportunity of producing a successful Budget next year—if his colleagues will allow. But it is evident that General Peel and Sir John Pakington intend to signalise their administration, not by judicious retrenchment, but by lavish expenditure. Both are disposed, notwithstanding the endorsement of a peace and non-intervention policy, to exhibit their vigour in providing anew for the defence of the nation. The Minister for War, as the *Daily News* sarcastically remarks, "announces that he is going to provide the troops with the last new thing but one in breech-loaders, regardless of expense, and that at the risk of a trifling supplementary estimate he will give the British army a converted Enfield almost as soon as the needle-gun is superseded in Prussia, and the repeating rifle is adopted over the water." The First Lord of the Admiralty will build a costly fleet of cupola iron-clads at a time when America has produced a model ship-of-war which promises to supersede in efficiency Captain Coles' invention. A large, but to a great extent, useless expenditure, will be the consequence of the spasmodic administrative vigour of the Horse Guards and the Admiralty.

It is evident that the ingenuity of the new Government will be taxed to the utmost to concoct a novel programme which will pass muster for honest and vigorous statesmanship. But in our opinion they will fail. They are too weak to grapple with real abuses; too dependent on vested interests to use the pruning-knife; too much restricted by the measures of their predecessors, and their own traditional leanings, to have recourse to bold statesmanship. Six months of a Tory régime will probably, by the mere force of contrast, throw a new halo of popularity around the wise, broad, and thorough policy of Mr. Gladstone; and we are much mistaken if it does not demonstrate, even to our listless middle-classes, the imperative need of a complete reform of our representative system. The nation which endured for a time the empirical statesmanship of a Palmerston will soon grow weary of the feeble and narrow policy of a Derby.

STOPS.

We have nothing at present to say on the *vos humana*, or any other stops of an organ, nor yet on back-stop or long-stop at cricket. Our thoughts are running on hyphens and asterisks, and other such small deer. We have an old feud with their family. A venerable schoolmistress who taught little boys and girls to read—say from thirty to fifty years ago—is still thought of by her old pupils with a remembrance which may be called tender, as to their ears, and as to their heads,—the latter because of a smart metallic tattoo which she used to call "thimble-pie," the former by reason of the peculiarly sharp and quick tone of her "Mind your stops!" What her theory of stops really was, and in what way precisely she would have had them minded, we will undertake to say none of her scholars ever knew. Probably she did not know herself. Some of us would have cried out, "Punctuation is vexation!" with a good will and energy with which it would never have occurred to us to abuse any arithmetical rule. It would be a piece of gross flattery to say that the art commends itself, even now, to our unmixed admiration and love. How to get over stops in reading aloud was our ancient difficulty. The difficulty we experience now is in getting stops printed. We beg to assure the gentleman who may happen to be "setting up" these words in his composing-stick, that we have no intention whatever of reflecting on him. Indeed, it would not be prudent. We are not at all so sure of the appearance and legibility of our own handwriting but that we should expect any harsh remarks of ours on the "proofs," to be retorted upon by some equally strong criticisms on the "copy." Besides, we feel bound to make every allowance for the many and great exigencies of a printing-office. We remember how that master of the typographical art, the great Aldus Minutius himself, complained that the calls of his profession on any one who would do justice to it, "left one scarcely time to blow one's nose." That was bad enough in Venice. Consider how much worse it must be in a climate like ours, where colds in the head are inevitable and frequent! Truly, a too minute exactitude either in "setting-up" or "overrunning," may be very well excused, in a state of chronic or acute influenza. We have to confess that at one time we supposed, in our ignorance, the very means of punctuating in print were possibly wanting, and that the stock of some particular kind of stops might perhaps be too limited. We have

since learned our error. It is gratifying to know that to every new fount of "pica" the proper allowance—say of commas—is 4,500, and of other stops in proportion. We will not go on multiplying hypothetical explanations, but another view which we have heard suggested is, that punctuation in print is an art which proceeds according to a subtle principle of compensation, and that as some compositors use stops so freely that they have been suspected of putting them in with a dredging-box, others feel it their duty to establish a species of counterpoise against this too generous profusion, by never putting a stop at all if they can possibly help it. There are a few circumstances in our own experience which go to confirm this opinion. Meanwhile, we incline to throw the whole weight of responsibility on the grammarians. What are your Lindley Murray or your Mason, and your Morell good for, if they have not yet contrived among them to produce some universal and plain standard of punctuation, equally intelligible to non-professional readers and writers, and to printers and "readers" in the technical sense, and other correctors of the press? Not long ago, we were surprised into a premature jubilation over what appeared at first sight a real and methodical rule. "To the period," we found a learned bishop declaring, "a pause is to be assigned double in duration to the pause at a colon; to the colon, the double of the semi-colon; and to the semi-colon, the double of the comma; so that they are in the same proportion to one another as the semi-breve, the minim, the crotchet and the quaver in music; and whatever be the duration of the several pauses, the proportion between them would be invariable." Alas! a moment's reflection sufficed to show that these instructions only amounted after all to advice how to carve your hare, without any help whatever in catching your hare. It is one thing to know what to do with stops when you have got them, quite another thing to say where they are to be, and above all to have any guarantee that they "will come when you do call for them." The very same book on which we had stumbled on the above quotation from Bishop Lowth, contained further on the following candid statement:—"There is much more difficulty in pointing than people are generally aware. In effect, there is scarcely anything in the province of the grammarian so little fixed and ascertained. The rules usually laid down are impertinent, dark, and defective, and the practice at present is perfectly capricious, authors varying not only from one another, but from themselves."

If this be true, and we have nothing to say in contradiction, it would almost seem as if stops existed for the sake of affording one more proof of human inconsistency. Certainly they are concerned, in a small way, in producing some of the less considerable "calamities of authors." The force, nay the very meaning of an entire paragraph, may be destroyed by an intrusive semi-colon, or the omission of the right comma in the right place. So,

"A grain of dust
Soiling our sun, will make our sense reject
Fastidiously the draught, which we did thirst for;
A rusted nail, placed near the faithful compass,
Will sway it from the truth, and wreck the argosy."

Yet the evil which is due to these infinitesimal disturbers of one's peace of mind, is thrust upon them rather than achieved by them. Like Sir Isaac Newton's dog "Diamond," when he was the unconscious means of destroying his master's papers, they little knew what mischief they had done. "Even if one were inclined to be angry with them, their humility disarms indignation. Coming as they do only where they are brought, and returning patiently where they are placed, submitting to be now wedded and now reduced to single desolation; not even resenting the indignity of being turned upside down, if thereby they may do service, there is something in the meekness and disinterestedness of commas which puts erring mortals to shame. Not the most insignificant or important of stops ever tried to attract attention to himself on his own account. "That is a poor centre of a man's actions, himself," says Lord Bacon, "it is right earth. For that only stands fast upon his own centre: whereas all things that have affinity with the Heavens, move upon the centre of another, which they benefit."

This at least may be claimed for the whole tribe of stops, from the primitive fullstop down to the very latest novelty (herald of a sensational age!) the note of admiration, that they "move upon the centre of another," and hardly exist for themselves. Really good punctuation enhances the value of printed composition of all kinds, be it the column of a newspaper or a page of a book. It is part of the very nature of the art, at the same time, that when most successful, it most absolutely escapes your notice, and that you

find out how important it is only by its being missed. There is hardly any subject from which one's thoughts do not just now turn instinctively to the country, and the coveted week or weeks of vacation. Many who feel this desire will agree with us in liking their journeys well punctuated. To go rushing from one end of the kingdom to the other till they come to a fullstop, without any excuse for lingering or pausing by the way, is not their ideal of enjoyment. Why not take breath between two stages, as well as between two paragraphs? They remember the old coaching days, when even fast coaches made a colon-like pause to give time for breakfast, and another, a few stages on, for the passengers to dine. More frequent, and never too often, came, like a semi-colon, the short halt to change horses, when the swift and dexterous way in which harness was handled, and traces were buckled on or cast loose, stood in singular contrast to the stolid, apathetic air of the spectators, and the sleepy look of the village or town. Even that comma-like landmark, the old milestone, made a welcome appearance by the roadside, letting you know just how far you had yet to go, whether you wished the journey to be soon over, or to last as long as it possibly could. We have heard a friend say that one reason why he had a special love for the London and Holyhead road, was because of its milestones, and because—inasmuch as these are cast in solid iron—letters, figures, and all—he had many a time, by fingering their faces, felt where he was in his travels with his hands, when it was too dark to read any kind of punctuation addressed simply to the eye.

Very few of our readers will, we trust, go this year without a holiday, or be restricted to a holiday whose short duration may suggest its likeness to some such short pause as a semibreve or a minim, a crotchet or a quaver. Rather may it be an entirely new paragraph, nay, a new chapter or a new volume, which inaugurates their next period of toil; may that which is now drawing to a close come to a full stop very soon, though by no means finally; and may the pause which ensues be so leisurely and happy in its associations as to call to mind those chapters which wind up with no bare commonplace punctuation, but with one of Bewick's best vignette tail-pieces—say, of a contemplative angler, dallying with his rod, or a supremely idle boy, swinging on a gate.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

On Wednesday last the official journal of Vienna contained the following portentous statement:—

The Emperor of the French has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice.

The French fleet is on its way to Venice, and General Leboeuf, the French Commissioner, has been ordered to occupy Venetia. General Froissart has been sent to the Prussian headquarters to announce the armed mediation of the Emperor of the French.

It is the pronounced will of the Emperor of the French that Austria should not be weakened in her position as a great Power.

The army of the South is evacuating Venetia, and has commenced the march northwards.

Happily these assertions have proved to be unfounded. The proposed journey of Prince Napoleon to Venetia has been abandoned, General Froissart has not been sent to the Prussian headquarters, and instead of a fleet, two French iron-clads have been sent to Venetia, though the remainder of the squadron is ready to sail from Toulon.

The negotiations for an armistice, after being protracted to the end of the last week, have proved abortive, Prussia and Italy requiring that the bases of peace should be first arranged. The Prussian conditions contained in the letter brought by Prince Reuss from King William to the Emperor Napoleon, are stated to have been as follows:—The exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation, the exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the Confederation by Prussia, the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad, and the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the territory already occupied. That territory is believed to be Electoral Hesse, Saxony, Hanover, and the Elbe Duchies. It is said by some of the French journals that France admitted the propriety of the demand for the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation, but that the Kaiser refused.

The following are said to have been the conditions on the part of Prussia for an armistice.—"1. That the fortresses of Bohemia situated between the lines of the army and the Prussian frontiers should be given up to her. 2. That she should be placed in possession of the Northern Railway, communicating with Saxony, Bavaria, and Silesia. 3. That her army should be provisioned by Austria during the armistice. 4. That the army of the South should be constrained to remain at an equal distance from the Quadrilateral and Vienna; and, 5. That Austria should cease every

kind of enrolment, and that her different *corps d'armée* should remain where they now are."

According to the Florence papers, on the part of Italy the basis of the conditions of peace was the cession of the Italian territories under Austrian dominion, including the Italian portion of the Tyrol. Austria was to make the cession direct to Italy without compensation, and not to raise the Roman question during the negotiations for peace.

The same journals state that the Prussian Government has declared to the Italian Cabinet that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia is inadmissible. The Italian Government, in its reply, is said to have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian Empire without relaxation, in conformity with the engagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these Powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace.

All present ideas of an armistice is at an end. "Austria must henceforth," says the Vienna *Presse*, "trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved not to hesitate before the most strenuous exertions in order to maintain her position as a great European Power."

The Paris *Presse* stated last week that the following were the bases of the negotiations suggested by France and communicated to Count von Goltz and Prince Metternich, by whom they were transmitted to Berlin and Vienna:—

The Germanic Confederation to be dissolved, and another Confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form part. No territorial concessions to be demanded of Austria. The abandonment by the latter of her rights in the Duchies, to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Brunswick. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse to serve as indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate, Saxony, Hanover, and the Duchies of Saxe to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of Landau to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the population of the valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhenish Sovereigns.

These statements are alleged to be "utterly unfounded," and it is stated that legal proceedings have been commenced against the *Presse* for the publication of false news. Nevertheless the article is believed to be substantially correct.

ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIAN TOWARDS VIENNA.

Since the battle of Koniggratz the Prussian armies in Bohemia have made rapid advances towards Vienna. The frontiers of Moravia have been overstepped as easily as those of Bohemia; Brunn, like Prague, has fallen without a shot being fired. On Thursday the King's headquarters were at Ozerndorf, half way between Zwittau and Brunn. On that same day and the following morning the First Army Corps, under Prince Frederick Charles, marched upon and occupied the capital of Moravia. In the afternoon of the same Friday the King, with a force of 45,000 men, had taken possession of the place. In the meanwhile, the Second Army Corps, under the Crown Prince, was following the forward movement on the left, between Olmutz and Brunn, while on the extreme right, the so-called army of the Elbe had not only reached Iglau, but was pushing forward as far as Znaim. Brunn itself, which, on Friday last, was the centre of the Prussian army, or rather the focus upon which the three armies converged, lies at the distance of about ninety-three miles from Vienna by railway, but only a little more than seventy by the high road. Znaim, which is about thirty-six miles from Brunn, cannot be more than fifty from the capital of the Empire, and the whole Prussian line from extreme right to extreme left does not probably extend beyond fifty miles.

On entering Brunn, the King of Prussia was received by the Bishop of Brunn, Count Schaffgotsch, the Burgomaster, and the authorities, who urged the King to spare the city and treat the inhabitants with lenity. His Majesty replied in nearly the following terms:—

I am not here of my free choice or free will, but because the Emperor of Austria has forced me into war. I do not therefore make war against the peaceful subjects, but against the army of the Emperor. Up to the present I have been victorious, and the valour of my army inspires me with confidence in our further success. I have been obliged to lead hither an unusually large army. It is very possible that in isolated cases the inhabitants may have cause for complaint, but this will be avoided by their readily supplying my brave troops with the necessities of life.

His Majesty afterwards gave a reception to Prince Frederick Charles and all the Prussian Generals in Brunn. In the wake of the King follows M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin.

On Sunday, in consequence of the Prussians having sent two divisions from Brunn to Lundenburg, at the lower fork of the Imperial railway, one branch of which runs from Vienna to Olmutz, and the other through Brunn to Prague, General Benedek—who is said by Dr. Russell to have under his orders at least 160,000 men, not including his cavalry and artillery—began to retire across the river, and march towards Presburg, in Hungary; but the Crown Prince interrupted the movement, and forced another engagement upon the retreating Austrians and Saxons, capturing six guns. Since the 18th instant other Austrian corps have been withdrawing, hard pressed, behind the Thaya, towards Vienna. They were

evacuating Moravia without attempting to make any resistance.

The occupation of Prague by the Prussians took place on Sunday week. On the previous evening Prince Schwartzberg, Cardinal Archbishop, the mayor, and several of the common council of the city, went to the advance-guard of the Prussians, about two leagues distant, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Ramseh. They were received in a friendly spirit, and informed that Prussia would put a garrison of 8,000 men into the town. The troops marched the next day to take possession. In consequence of the orderly behaviour of the Prussian troops, and the friendly proclamations issued by their commanders, the 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants of Prague who had fled before the occupation of the city, are gradually returning to their homes. The Prussians found twenty locomotives and 2,000 railway-carriages at Prague, and are using the railway between that city and Brunn for military transport.

The Archduke Albrecht has been appointed Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant Field-Marshal Baron John chief of the general staff of the whole Austrian armies now in the field.

Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, who was sent by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the head-quarters of the Army of the North, in the report which he has furnished to his Majesty says that out of the 250,000 men of which the Austrian army was composed at the opening of the campaign, 100,000 men belonging to regiments whose staff is not destroyed have fallen back on Olmütz, whilst 40,000 men belonging to that portion of the army which suffered the most severely have also been able to rejoin at the same place. The number of killed, wounded, and prisoners is set down at 40,000, and it is hoped that 60,000 soldiers who have been separated from their different corps, will soon regain their regiments. The fifth battalion, composed of young troops, and mustering about 80,000 strong, are being concentrated at Vienna, and they will be supported by two corps d'armée, consisting of 50,000 men who have arrived from Dalmatia. These troops, with 30,000 men from the Army of the South, occupy at present the entrenched camp of Florisdorf, to the north of Vienna, and it is expected that they will be reinforced in a few days by 50,000 veteran soldiers from Venetia. Austria has therefore two armies in the field, each of which may be said to consist of about 200,000 men.

PUBLIC FEELING IN VIENNA.

On the 10th, a deputation from the municipal council waited on the Emperor to present a petition expressing a hope that the safety of the city would not be imperilled by a battle being fought in its immediate neighbourhood, and further, that such changes would be made in the system of government as were best calculated to satisfy the nation and to inspire it with confidence in the future. To this the Emperor replied as follows:—

Vienna will not be an object of defence. It is my will that it be treated as an open (defenceless) city. Although the *île-du-pont* on the Danube (at Florisdorf) has been fortified, it is not for the defence of the city. It is simply a measure of defence against the passage of the Danube on the part of the Prussians, who may perhaps try to cross that river in several places. It is possible that the precautionary measure may prove to be of no avail, but we are obliged to take it. It must not be said of Austria, that having suffered a defeat she lost courage, and renouncing all hope, tamely allowed the enemy to cross the Danube. The Imperial authorities—the police, the Stadtholderate, &c.—will continue to fulfil their duties till the last moment, and after the withdrawal of my troops from the city, I will be the last [official] person to quit it.

To this his Majesty added, that as soon as the external questions now at issue are disposed of, "the internal matters will be settled agreeably to the wishes of the people."

The *Times* correspondent writes that "nothing but a complete change of system can change the empire from perdition. Everybody seems to entertain this opinion, but, strange to say, few persons have the courage openly to express it." The same writer in his letter of July 18th, says:—

The military papers say that the Northern Army has entirely recovered its self-confidence, and is impatient to be laid against the enemy, but it is positively known that the men are very far from being up to the mark. The commissariat department is so badly managed that the men are half-starved, and consequently quite out of heart. Yesterday two regiments arrived here from Venetia, and such arrangements have been made that the whole of the army under the command of Archduke Albrecht is likely to be concentrated in the neighbourhood of this city by the end of the month. Yesterday all the Government officials received their salaries for three months in advance—that is, for the months of August, September, and October. Should the Imperial Court be obliged to leave this city it will go to Pesth, and take with it the heads of the Ministerial departments, who will be accompanied by their principal employés. The directors of the Customs and Excise departments, of the post-office, telegraph, and railroads, will also remove to the capital of Hungary. The state of public feeling is very bad, and the people in the suburbs openly say they would rather belong to Prussia than to Austria, "as the former is as well-governed as the latter is the reverse." I am told that hardly anyone saluted the Emperor as he drove into the city from the railway terminus, where he had gone to meet the Empress, who returned from Pesth this morning. All the seminaries and grammar-schools are closed, and many of the young people find employment in the hospitals in tending the wounded soldiers. As there are now 8,000 wounded men in Vienna, the medical men fear that some kind of epidemic will break out in the hospitals should the number be augmented. Fortunately, the great majority of the wounds are but slight. The whole of the metallic reserve of the Bank has been removed, and 56,000,000fl. are now safely

stowed away in the casemates at Comorn. The other 70,000,000fl. are locked up in railway vans which are at Marburg station (in Lower Styria), where they are night and day guarded by a company of the 21st battalion of Jagers. Should the Prussians take possession of the city, all the banks will continue to transact business as usual.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN BAVARIANS AND PRUSSIANS.

On the 11th, the vanguard of the corps under General Manteuffel had an engagement with the Bavarians, and succeeded in forcing its way across the fords of the Shale, near Hausen and Waldaschach, north of Kissingen. The Prussian loss was small, that of the Bavarians heavy. The *Moniteur du Soir* says that the Bavarians behaved with great bravery, but were compelled to give way before their adversaries. They are concentrating near Schweinfurt, in readiness to give battle. Letters from Bavarian officers state that in the engagements with the Prussians, their Podewits muskets proved equal to the needle-guns, and though they admit a loss of a thousand men, the Prussians must have lost more.

DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALS AND EVACUATION OF FRANKFORT.

The Darmstadt division of Federal troops attacked the Groben (Prussian) division on the 13th inst. near Laufach, but was repulsed with great loss by the Wrangel Brigade, which had come up to reinforce the Groben Division. The Groben Division was vigorously attacked on the following day by the united Austrian, Darmstadt, and Electoral Hessian forces. The Prussians, however, stormed Aschaffenburg, and the Federals were driven back across the Main. Many Austrians were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss was small. The victors immediately set out for Frankfort. On the 14th the Federal troops evacuated this city, and the seat of the Diet has been removed to Augsburg, whither the foreign representatives to the Confederation are to follow. That body, in notifying to the Frankfort Senate its intention of removing to Augsburg, stated that this step was forced on them by the ill success of the Federal forces. It also expressed its acknowledgment of the fidelity of Frankfort to the Confederation, and hoped that the proposed German Parliament would assemble in this city.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes, that with the exception of Luxembourg, which belongs to the King of Holland, and does not seem to be coveted by Count Bismark, and the two Lilliputian principalities of Meiningen and Reuss-Greiz, that sixteen other States of Northern States not occupied by the Prussian troops, have now entered into a permanent alliance with the Berlin Government, and handed over to it the direction of their military, commercial, and diplomatic affairs. The correspondent adds:—

The four States occupied—Schleswig, Hanover, Cassel, and Saxony—have, as a matter of course, had the same alliance forced upon them, and, if ever subsequently restored to their Sovereigns, will have to recognise the validity of the act. In any case Prussian annexation must be limited to these four, with, perhaps, the addition of Meiningen and Reuss, the rulers of the sixteen above-mentioned Principalities having, in the treaties reducing them to the position of civil governors, received a guarantee of their continuance on the Sovereign list. The treaties have not yet received the sanction of all the local Parliaments, but there is no doubt they will be ratified unanimously in almost every State. In all likelihood this formality will be completed at once, the Prussian Government proposing shortly to convene a common parliament for the territory so united. The whole forms a mostly Protestant community of 30,000,000 souls, two-thirds of whom are Prussians. To cement the new alliance more closely, and to give it the prestige of popular sanction even before it has been approved by all the various representative assemblies, the leading Liberals of Hanover, Hesse, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Hamburg, and Bremen, have just assembled at Hanover, and announced their implicit adhesion to the Prussian programme of Federal reform. The meeting, which was presided over by Herr von Bennigsen, the President of the National Association, also voted an address to the people of Germany, summoning them to rally round the black-white standard of Hohenzollern. "Austria," they assert, "is foreign, impotent, and for ever opposed to unity, for she knows the Germans will not allow it to be effected under the auspices of a Slavo-Magyar, Roman Catholic, and half-civilised State, and is jealous of relinquishing an advantage to Prussia, to which she herself can never attain. Prussia, on the other hand, is German, progressive, and possessed of vast military strength. Prussia must and will soon become a constitutional country, while the Austrian Government is still so utterly callous to public opinion that it has not hesitated to invite France to interfere in German affairs."

A vote, virtually identical with that of the Hanover meeting, has been passed by the London Branch of the National Association, which, being presided over by Dr. Kinkel, the noted exile, has given particular satisfaction in Berlin, as implying a patriotic appreciation of the necessities of the times.

The Duke of Meiningen has requested the good offices of the Duke of Weimar to make his peace with Prussia. The Duke of Darmstadt has availed himself, too, of a favourable opportunity, and inquired the terms of settlement.

The Mecklenburg and Oldenburg mobilised contingents have marched to the seat of war.

Baron von Roggenbach, the late Liberal Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Baden, has written a letter to Count Bismark in which he offers him his services. Austria, he says, wishing to perpetuate the division of Germany, "in accordance with the infamous system so long pursued by her," he has no objection to second the truly national policy of the noble Count, provided it is carried through with high hand. Herr von Roggenbach is one of the most

distinguished, talented, and uncompromising adherents of the constitutional system in Germany.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Resolved upon the prosecution of the war with might and main, the Italians have set aside La Marmora, who has been since Custerza looked upon as the author of that national disaster, and was opposed to the new plan of operations, and, following the impulse of the more enterprising Cialdini, they crossed the Po on Sunday, the 8th inst., and, after gaining easy possession of Rovigo, traversed the marshy lands which the Austrians had neglected or been unable to inundate, and before the end of last week had effected their triumphant, though apparently easy and bloodless, entrance into Padua and Vicenza. By gaining possession at those points of the railway line from Verona to Venice, and probably, also, by pushing their two divisions over the hills to Trent, they must by this time have completely isolated the Quadrilateral, cutting off all communication between its garrisons and Vienna. Forty thousand Austrians were said to have been posted at Padua a very few days ago. From the Po to Rovigo, from Rovigo to the Adige, and from this to Monselice and Padua, the Austrians have been falling back before the enemy, and, in all probability, leaving only a sufficient force at Venice, have proceeded from Mestre to Trieste. It is not unlikely that Cialdini and his 100,000 men may press closely on the retreating Imperial columns; but the possession of the railways will in all probability enable them to baffle pursuit and traverse the Alps in safety. He has with him about 200 guns. It is said that the Austrians are massing their forces to defend the Tyrol and Istria.

Intelligence from the headquarters of the Austrian army in Venetia announces that the Austrian forces are being withdrawn from contact with the enemy. The fortresses are strongly garrisoned, and sufficiently well armed for defence without support from the army.

On Wednesday two divisions under King Victor Emmanuel's command entered the Tyrol on the side of Trent.

On Wednesday the flying columns of the National Guard had an engagement with the Austrians at Le Prese, on the Stelvio, which lasted the whole day. The National Guard occupied the first Cantoniers, and took seventy-five Austrian prisoners. They had some wounded, but none killed.

The Prussian Government has complimented Italy upon the operations of General Cialdini, as forming part of the plan of co-operation of the armies of the two Powers.

The Italian Government has appointed a commission to consider what changes are required in the administration of Venetia.

The *Italia* of Florence, of Saturday, asserts that the Italian Government has entered into an engagement to pursue the Austrian fleet and drive it to the Baltic, and to pursue the Imperial army to the walls of Vienna. The *Italia* is semi-official.

The *Venice Gazette* publishes an official notification correcting the erroneous popular impression that, in consequence of recent diplomatic transactions, Venetia had ceased to be an Austrian State.

HUNGARY.

The Emperor has issued a proclamation to the Hungarian people announcing that the conscription is suspended for the present, and calling upon them to enter the army as volunteers. It is said that already 50,000 have come forward.

Proclamations, signed by Kossuth and Klapka, have been posted up in Szegedin and other towns of Hungary. The agitation in Hungary was increasing, and armed insurgents had made their appearance in various parts of the kingdom. So say the Berlin papers. The Vienna journals, however, deny these reports. As proof to the contrary, it has been pointed out that several members of the Imperial family are now at Buda; that many volunteers have been enrolled in the Imperial army; that a great number of the officers of the former Honved (national army) have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government, and that preparations are being made in Hungary for a levy *en masse* in the event of a Prussian invasion of that country.

Some thousands of Hungarian prisoners are being sent to Breslau to be formed into a Hungarian legion, under the command of General Klapka.

It is asserted that the Italian and Prussian Governments have come to an understanding to include among the conditions of peace the re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution.

The Hungarian legion in Italy is expected at Bologna immediately. On its arrival there it will proceed, without delay, to the seat of war. About thirty Hungarians who were taken prisoners in the recent engagements have declared their willingness to enter the legion. Kossuth has gone to see Garibaldi to concert with him upon a plan of operations.

It is stated that Count Julius Andrássy will be intrusted with the mission of forming a Hungarian Cabinet.

FRANCE.

The order given by the Emperor some days since for the manufacture of 200,000 muskets has been countermanded. It is announced that the levy which had been ordered by the French Government throughout the whole maritime registry has been countermanded, and that the arming of the French fleet has been suspended. It may therefore be inferred that any idea of immediate intervention in the war, if ever entertained by the Emperor, has been abandoned. The object of the negotiations, which are still going on, has dwindled from a six weeks' armistice to a three days' truce.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the French Emperor's reason for not going to Nancy, where grand fêtes are taking place to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the annexation of Lorraine to France, was not his pre-occupation at the Tuileries. He would have been required to make a speech, and, having nothing definite to say, he preferred staying at home. The Empress and Prince Imperial have, however, gone to Nancy.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday publishes an article blaming certain journals for seeking to induce the French Government to acquire territorial enlargement in order to balance the increase of territory obtained by Prussia. "What," adds the *Constitutionnel*, "do these journals know of the future state of Germany, or of the intentions of Prussia? Instead of endeavouring to comprehend the lofty character of the mediation undertaken by the Emperor, they only seek to put obstacles in the way of its acceptance, and to cause the character of this mediation to be suspected by the public. These are the tactics of a party which intrigues to drag France into war; but the lofty mediation of the Emperor, which has been accepted by the belligerents, and is the greatest possible proof of the Emperor Napoleon's spirit of justice, will follow a course, happen what may, befitting the dignity, the honour, and the interests of France."

THE BATTLE OF KONIGGRATZ.

The decisive battle of the 3rd, in which Marshal Benedek and his host were overthrown—now called the battle of Koniggratz, and not of Sadowa—was witnessed by Dr. Russell, the *Times*' special correspondent in the Austrian camp, from a high tower in the fortress of Koniggratz, and his long and graphic account was subsequently written during the retreat by the wayside, in cornfields, and country inns filled with soldiery. He thinks the Austrians had no more than 200,000 in the field—50,000 less than their antagonists. *Apres* of General Benedek's plea that the smoke prevented him from seeing the force under the Crown Prince, Dr. Russell says that once the engagement had begun, General Benedek himself could not tell where his troops were. "Notwithstanding the violent wind which prevailed, the artillery and musketry fire clung in the valleys and undulations, and, mingling with the fogs and rain-clouds, at times quite obscured the field." The Austrians for the most part seemed to be posted upon high ground; but the Prussians had this advantage, that they were covered on their proper left by a good deal of wood. In the main, however, the Austrians were better posted for defence than the Prussians for attack. On the other hand, the Austrian army had been much marched, and needed rest, which it was now too late for them to get, while some of them had been ill-fed. It would appear, both from Dr. Russell's letter and the letter of the military correspondent of the *Times* in the Austrian army, that the Austrians did not cover themselves as they might and ought to have done, though they "could, without much risk of seriously hampering their cavalry and artillery, have thrown up trenches which would have saved the loss of many guns, a sacrifice of their horse and the battle, and the fate of part of the Austrian army itself; for a few hours' labour on the brow of the second ridge might have stemmed the tide of the Prussians at its fullest." But, "all was left to skill, discipline, and valour." By eleven o'clock a.m., the Prussian left and centre had visibly given way, though fighting with extreme tenacity and fervour. The right at the same time, or part of them, had advanced towards Ohlum in the centre, awaiting the moment to deluge the plains with an exulting flood. But the time was not come. The Prussians, reinforced, came up the slopes on the Austrian left and centre, intent on turning the left if possible, but in vain. Between half-past eleven and twelve o'clock the Austrians were to all intents successful on the centre and on its flanks, though the Prussians kept up the struggle with the utmost perseverance and obstinacy. Presently heavy musketry fire was heard on the Austrian right, and the Prussians on the centre and left pressed their attack with renewed vigour; but the Austrians not only held their ground, but repulsed the enemy, advanced against them, took their ground, and made prisoners. So the tide of war surged. But by-and-by it was seen that though the Austrians might be victorious on their centre and left, a Prussian movement on their right threatened to cut them off from Koniggratz:—

"So, at least," writes Dr. Russell, "was the situation as viewed from the tower. . . . A general who saw what was visible to those in the tower would have felt uneasiness, and have turned his attention to fill the gap in his line at the centre, and to drive back the Prussians, who were doubling up his right." As the Austrian left and centre gained ground, the right yielded, and column after column of Prussians came upon the ridge, firing as they advanced, while their guns on the flanks swept the slowly, but not disorderly, retreating Austrians with shrapnel and shell. "The enemy were, indeed, quite inexhaustible in numbers, though still he could not hold his own on the left. Suddenly an Austrian battery, galloping from the left-centre, began to mow down the Prussians on the right. They were retiring behind the burning Trothina (a village). But their artillery was at hand again. From a lane above the village a battery opened on the Austrians, and, at the same time, another battery, wheeling over the slope below the big tree, crossed its fire on the devoted Austrians. The Prussians now showed in great force, and the hills were covered with their regiments advancing in the most perfect order. . . . The enemy, whose strength had been hidden from us, by the hills, now displayed numbers which accounted for the retreat of the Austrians on the right."

In vain did the Austrians win on the centre. By two o'clock the Prussians were all but beaten there and on the left. But the movements of the Austrians

from the right centre to oppose a last grand effort made by the Prussians at that point increased the open interval between the centre and the extreme right. About this time the Austrian right and reserves became more unsteady, and, in spite of every effort, the Prussians were able to take both in flank, and, spreading away to the woods near the Prague road, fired into the rear of the Austrian gunners.

Thus a wedge, growing broader and driven in more deeply every instant, was forced into the very body of the Austrian army, separating it at the heart and dividing its left and centre from the right. The troops in the centre and left are dismayed at hearing the enemy's guns in their rear, and are soon exposed to the fire, which most of all destroys the morale of soldiers already shaken by surprise. The right, previously broken up and discomfited, hurry towards the Prague road, in something like confusion, and spread alarm among the reserves of the centre and left. The regular lines of the columns below are gradually bulging out, and are at last swallowed up in disordered multitude. Officers gallop about trying to restore order. Some regiments hold together, though they are losing men in heaps every instant. The left wing is arrested in its onward progress. The Prussian generals in front of them and on the left, seeing their enemy waver, throw their battalions against them, and encourage their artillery to fresh efforts, but the formidable Austrian cavalry prevent any hasty or enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the Prussian right, whose long-continued fighting and heavy losses must have somewhat enervated them.

Dr. Russell thinks that even at this moment the battle might have been gained by the Austrians had they let slip their cavalry on both sides of Ohlum, crushed the Prussian right and liberated the Austrian centre and left to continue the contest. But this expedient was not resorted to. The cavalry was reserved to cover the retreat of the army, which it did successfully.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

The *Moscow Gazette* of the 13th publishes an article which concludes as follows:—"Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend upon them as heretofore. Venetia without Rome would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but dangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love for peace does not sanction efforts to attain supreme power. England's interest may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria in the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support."

The *Gazetta Narodowa* of Lemberg announces that all soldiers on furlough in Russia have been called in, and says:—"Every day military trains start from Warsaw to the frontiers of Silesia and Galicia. Russian troops are marching from Podolia to Bessarabia."

In diplomatic circles it is declared that Russia has no present intention of abandoning her policy of neutrality, and that only in case of active intervention of a foreign Power in the German conflict would she make declarations, and take up an attitude corresponding with her interests.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

VON BISMARCK'S BED ON THE NIGHT OF THE BATTLE.—The correspondent of the *Siecle*, M. Vilbort, writing from the Prussian headquarters on the 7th, says:—"M. de Bismarck arrived in Hortsitz on the night of the great battle. No preparations had been made for the accommodation of the headquarters which were established in the morning at Gitschin. He was hungry and weary, but all the houses were closed. There was no bread, and all the straw that could be had was used for the wounded. In this state of things the President of the Council lay down on the pavement of the Place of Hortsitz, and, without a pillow, slept that pleasant sleep which the soldier who has won a victory knows."

PRINCE AMADEUS.—The *Frankfort Journal* tells the following story:—"Prince Amadeus attributes the saving of his life in the late battle in Italy to a strange accident. His adjutant had repeatedly called on him in vain to draw back to a less exposed post. The Prince, weary of his warnings, ordered him to be quiet, and turned with a threatening mien towards the careful officer. As the result of this movement, the ball fired by an Austrian Jager, from a near height, instead of hitting the middle of his breast, only glanced the Prince's person. It was certainly an affecting spectacle to see the bleeding son of a king take half a dozen wounded soldiers upon the ambulance wagon in which he himself lay, and that he permitted these poor fellows to use his body as a head rest as they lay huddled together in the crowded conveyance."

THE EMPEROR AND THE NEEDLE-GUN.—The Paris correspondent of the *Star* is responsible for the following amusing story:—"Needle-guns, and nothing else, are the universal topic of conversation. The Prince Imperial asked his father to explain the difference between the needle-gun and the ordinary firearm to him. Wishing to give example to theoretical demonstration, the Emperor went down to the Court of the Tuileries, and calling the sentinel, said to him, 'Mon brave, load and fire to amuse these

children,' the children being the young Prince and l'Espresso. Meanwhile his Majesty, who had a needle-gun in his hand, loaded and fired five times before the private had fired his single shot. The soldier was amazed. 'Hein,' said the Emperor, 'it's quicker work with this gun than with yours; would you like to have one?' 'Certainly, Sire,' 'Then so you shall,' answered the Emperor."

BENEDEK AND HIS MISFORTUNES.—The private correspondent of the *New Free Press* of Vienna writes to that journal on the 4th, from Hohenmauth:—"Marshal Benedek this day spoke to the correspondents of the newspapers, and asked us where we were on the day of the battle. Everybody gave his answer. 'Now,' said the general, 'you may tell all. There is no way of palliating the misfortune.' We reminded him of the causes of every kind which contributed to the defeat; but he said, 'An honourable leader takes all the fault on himself. I am responsible for all that has happened.'"

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.—A letter from Berlin explains the effects of the needle-gun. It says:—"A superior officer has explained to me how very dangerous a weapon the needle-gun is in a pitched battle. It can hit its man at 500 paces, and well-trained soldiers can fire four or five times in a minute; so that, during a charge from the enemy's cavalry, the fusiliers can, making allowance for the agitation of the combat, fire three times before receiving the horsemen with the bayonet. As to precision, the men, at 300 paces, can hit the target 90 times out of 100." In a work published some time since by the Federal (Swiss) Colonel Favre on the Prussian army, he speaks thus of the needle-gun which has just done so much for the Prussians:—"The loading of the needle-gun is effected with such rapidity that it can be discharged five times in a minute. This rapidity is in itself a great advantage, for it gives a power infinitely greater than that of any other troops armed with the rifle. It is especially valuable against cavalry, for before these can reach the infantry they are put *hors de combat* if the fire be well directed. But the extreme rapidity of the fire must interfere with the coolness and steadiness of the men, and consequently diminish the accuracy and effect of their fire. Moreover, such promptitude has the inconvenience of exhausting in a few minutes the supply of ammunition. The men left to themselves would in a well-sustained fire consume in ten or twelve minutes, and often uselessly, the whole of their cartridges. For this reason the Prussians never leave their skirmishers out of the control of a chief, who keeps them in order, to direct and moderate their fire. This inconvenience, which would be immense for French troops, for instance, where the soldier is often and for a long time left to his own impulse, or for militia, who are less disciplined than troops of the line, is not so great as may be supposed for the Prussian army, for a spirit of discipline is there maintained which allows it to profit by the advantages of this weapon, while it neutralises in a certain measure the danger. Nevertheless, the Prussian officers are alive to the danger, as may be seen in their writings. Thus General Hoffman, in his interesting account of the battle of Ligny, after speaking of the defence of this village by the Prussian troops, exclaims, 'These combats in villages, where each man acts by himself, are formidable for troops armed with needle-guns.'"

BENEDEK AT KONIGGRATZ.—When the Austrian commander found the Prussians pouring in on his right wing and rear, he exclaimed, "All is lost but my life! would to God I had lost that, too!" That he courted death, is clear from the letter of the military correspondent of the *Times* with the Austrian army, who writes, that when the effort was made to retake Ohlum, Benedek threw himself into the hottest fire of the first line; but "the death which he sought refused to close his eyes and ears to the sights and sounds around him." But Benedek, though not now Commander-in-Chief, is still General-in-Chief at Olmutz. One correspondent writes:—"Officers and men still cling to him with passionate devotion, and that they still believe in his 'to-morrow.' 'Not yet, my children; wait till to-morrow!' were the words he addressed to his cheering troops as they were advancing to what they thought an assured victory on the afternoon of the 3rd of July. And they will wait still, and trust on, and die, if needs be."

THE AUSTRIAN POSITION AT KONIGGRATZ.—A further inspection of the field of battle this morning shows how formidable a position the Austrians held, and also how fearfully they must have suffered. All round the village of Lipa, where they took up their position after being driven from the villages on the banks of the Bistritz, were entrenchments and made batteries, the guns from which searched out every inch of ground over which their assailants could advance. The village itself was surrounded by barricades formed of cut-down trees, the houses were loopholed, and guns had been placed so as to sweep every approach. It seems perfectly astonishing how such a position could have been carried. It had evidently been prepared some days ago, for all the entrenchments were regularly dug, and had not been thrown up in haste. Hundreds of guns must have fired against the advancing Prussians, which were not exposed, but were placed in batteries and so shielded from the fire of the attacking army, and were also defended by lines of infantry, themselves screened by earthworks. On the Austrian right flank, against which the troops of the Crown Prince advanced, the batteries were so strong and so close together that the position more resembled a permanent fortress than a mere fieldwork. On the left and front there was more open space, but the batteries were equally strong,

though they were distributed over a wide extent of ground.—*Military Correspondent of the Times.*

LUKEWARM FEDERAL ALLIES.—Last Friday the Baden commander, Prince William, absented himself the whole day, to await some further instructions from the Grand Duke; and on Sunday the two chief Ministers of that State went suddenly off to Darmstadt, to consult, no doubt, with the Government there as to the expediency of throwing up the cause of the Bund. When it is added that Prince Charles is openly accused in Bavaria of lukewarmness approaching to treachery, and of having done all in his power to retard the advance from the Main, any wonder there may have been at its abrupt conversion into a retreat during the negotiations will cease.—*Letter from Frankfurt.*

AFTER THE FIGHT.—BURYING THE DEAD.—Everywhere about the field, fatigue parties are digging large trenches in which the Austrian and Prussian killed are being laid side by side, clothed in their uniforms. No other tombstone is put to mark each grave than a plain wooden cross, on which is written the number of each regiment that lies below. The officers are placed in single graves near beside the men. But here and there a few are seen silently carrying some comrade to a more retired spot. On one part of the field a Prussian general with his staff was burying his son, who had fallen in the attack on the Austrian right. Close by, the wife of a private soldier who had found her husband's body on the field had it buried by some soldiers, had hung some oak branches on the little wooden cross at the head, and was sitting on the freshly-turned earth sobbing her heart out with his shattered helmet in her lap. She had followed his regiment in order to be near him from the beginning of the campaign, through all the long marches the army has made. The less severely wounded have been moved to Horitz, from which, on the approach of the Prussians, the inhabitants had nearly all fled. The vacated houses have been converted into hospitals, and at nearly every window and every door men are hanging about listlessly, with heads or arms bound up, with a half stupefied look, as if they had not yet recovered from the stunning effects of the blow which had disabled them. Many are Austrians, and are prisoners of war; but the greatest liberty seems to be accorded to them, for they are allowed to wander about the streets and to mix freely with the Prussian soldiers.—*Prussian Military Correspondent.*

DREADFUL STORIES.—There are dreadful stories coming out of great unknown horrors which took place that night—how pontoons, laden with hundreds, were swept down the river and overturned with their shrieking helpless cargoes weighted with great coats and arms and cartridges, and sinking like stones to form a pavement of dead to the bottom of the sullen stream; how artillery and horsemen crashed down upon and through the struggling infantry, and jammed them in the narrow roads, and hustled them over the bridges into the pitiless waters; how men, wading in their terror, were suddenly sucked down in the treacherous holes in marshy inundations, or were swept away in vain attempts to swim across to safety. Holio was crammed with frightened inhabitants, peasantry, wagons, soldiers who looked with anxious faces towards Konigsgratz and watched the flames which reddened the sky from the burning villages, and the flickering flashes of the cannon through the gathering and darkening gloom of evening. The rays of the setting sun broke through the clouds of evening and pierced the screen of crimson and gold as if eager to view the scene, paling the fires which issued but too effectually from the jaws of the hungry cannon, and lighted up the steeples and towers of Konigsgratz with all its glories. What a sight! How many thousands were there who gazed on that summer's sunset for the last time, and passed out of their agony in the gloom of a cruel night that still was merciful enough to spread its mantle over their sufferings! To us who fled these sights were spared. It is the sad privilege of the conqueror to stand among the wounded and the dead. Was it pity which stayed the hand of the pursuer? Was it that he had won his field so dearly that he cared not to follow, and could not convert a retreat into a *débauché*? A slight shove would have done it all.—*Dr. Russell.*

A BOLD ADVENTURE.—An officer of the Ziethen Hussars, who were forward in the pursuit, rode as far as the gates of Konigsgratz, and, finding there were no sentries outside, rode in; the guard, immediately on seeing him in his Prussian uniform, turned out and seized him, when, with a ready presence, he declared he had come to demand the capitulation of the fortress. He was conducted to the commandant, and made the same demand to him, adding that the town would be bombarded if not surrendered within an hour; the commandant, unconscious that he was not dealing with a legitimate messenger, courteously refused to capitulate; but the Hussar was conducted out of the town, passed through the guard at the entrance, and got off safely without being made a prisoner.

RICASOLI.—The whole confidence of the nation is now centred in Ricasoli. If he were to resign it would be a signal for revolutionary movements on the instant. And it is a curious instance of the instinctive ability of a nation to judge the value of its leading men, and to appreciate the special qualities which it may expect to find in them. At the present moment what is wanted is the moral courage and unshakable firmness which can dare at all hazards to answer the imperial invitations to dishonour with a persistent refusal; and for this office the nation believes that Ricasoli is the man.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill to authorize elections for a German Parliament will be laid before the Prussian Chambers as soon as possible. The elections, it is expected, will take place in August, and the Parliament will be opened immediately after the close of the Prussian Chambers, and not later than September next.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, commander of the Second Reserve Corps in course of formation at Leipsic, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp.

The commander of the small Saxon force remaining in Konigsgratz having refused to allow any vessels to pass the Elbe under his rock, though carrying wounded, the Prussians are now taking the trouble to post a few heavy guns on Lillenstein, which it is supposed will soon compel surrender.

It is stated that the Prussian Government have already given an order for 40,000 of the newly-invented American gun, which, it is said, allows twelve shots to be fired in a minute.

The *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Papal Government, terminates an article on the cession of Venetia by this significant sentence:—"We resign ourselves to the decrees of Providence. The independence of Italy is dear to us, provided the liberty of the Church be secure."

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN THE GERMAN WAR.—The *Paris Monde*, the Catholic organ, has the following:—"Prussia becomes a great Power. In the German struggle there exists a religious element which it is important to disengage. Prussia represented the Protestant element, and around her were grouped all the interests appertaining to that faith: whilst, on the contrary, all Catholic sympathies attached themselves to Austria. By the Treaty of Westphalia, Protestantism took right of citizenship in Germany, and established itself there on a footing of equality with Catholicism. The victory of Prussia overthrows this equilibrium; the Catholic influence exercised by Austria in Italy and Germany is henceforth destroyed, and it cannot be restored without a long series of contests. The arrangement of Prussia with Europe is a difficult matter. Italy and France will not be always in accord, even admitting that they are so at this moment."

Rome has felt deeply the defeat of Konigsgratz, which led to the humiliation of Austria. It is said that when Count Mensdorff communicated to Monsignor Falcinelli, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, the news of the cession of Venetia to France, his Eminence replied, "The blow is as fatal as that of the occupation of the Romagna."

One correspondent in Bohemia says that since the beginning of the campaign the Austrians must have lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners almost 100,000 men.

The money transmitted to England by the King of Hanover has, from the accounts of the Hanover Exchequer, been ascertained to amount to 1,200,000 thalers.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* states that the Austrian Ministry of War has ordered 50,000 needle-musketts for the Austrian army. They are in course of completion, and will be delivered at the rate of 2,000 a day.

In a Berlin hospital there is lying a soldier at this moment, who, having been left for dead on the battlefield, was found by a Czechian hag, who put his eyes out with a knife. The monster was caught in the act by some comrades of the unfortunate victim, and hanged on the spot. The man has had a visit paid him by the Queen, who has promised to take care of him.

AMERICA.

Dates from New York are to July 7.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs, authorising the establishment of territorial Governments in British American provinces, and the assumption of their debts with payment of 10,000,000 dols. to the Hudson's Bay Company, whenever the Governments of Great Britain and of those provinces shall apply for the admission of the said provinces into the Union.

The resolution offered in the House on the 4th of June in favour of according belligerent rights to the Fenians was called up and rejected.

The North Carolina Legislature has rescinded the act excluding negro testimony in the courts in cases wherein negroes are interested.

Justice Bowie, of Maryland, has decided that the Civil Rights Bill has abrogated the State law excluding negro testimony from the courts.

Great lawlessness prevails in the neighbourhood of Meriden, Granada, and Mississippi. Bands of desperadoes are perpetrating great outrages upon the freedmen, and have murdered several officers.

At Smyrna, Tennessee, on the 4th inst., a fight occurred between the citizens and negroes, but was quelled by the military. A fight occurred on the same day between the soldiers and freedmen at Atlanta, Georgia.

The Democratic and Conservative members of Congress have issued a call for a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, in order to determine the course of action to be taken by Congress to secure the complete and immediate restoration of the Union.

Colonel Scott, commanding the forces in South Carolina, reports a great increase of crime and vagrancy among the Freedmen, and that they show complete disregard to their labour contracts.

A dreadful fire has occurred at Portland, burning nearly half the city, and rendering 2,000 families

homeless. The fire has destroyed property to the value of 10,000,000 dols. Subscription lists have been opened throughout the country for the relief of the sufferers.

The Fenian Senate has issued an address, urging the Fenians to continue their labours with vigour and perseverance.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The marriage of the Grand Duke, heir to the throne of Russia, with the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, is fixed for the 15th of October.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.—The O'Donnell Ministry has resigned, and is succeeded by a Government of which Marshal Narvaez is the head.

The last descendant of Martin Luther has just died at Mariabillf. Catherine Luther, strange to say, was a Catholic, and so was her father, who was the first of the family to deny the doctrines of the great Protestant Reformer.

STRANGE MURDER.—Mr. Lindale, the clergyman at Medina who whipped his child to death because he would not say his prayers, has been released on 10,000 dols. bail, but is afraid to leave the gaol.—*New York Times.*

The following answer is recorded of the Empress to a marshal who expressed to her his admiration for the courage she had displayed during her recent visit to the cholera patients at Amiens:—"Monsieur, c'est notre maniere d'aller au feu"—("Sir, it is thus we go under fire").

SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—The new Spanish Cabinet has resolved to enter into pacific arrangements with the republics of Peru and Chili, and to send to Lima and Santiago M. de Tavora, who negotiated the first treaty of peace, the ratification of which had not been consented to by the Government of Madrid.

TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.—At a conference of the Turkish Ministers and of the ambassadors of the Great Powers, held at Constantinople, the Porte decided on recognising Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar of the Principalities. Turkey also accords to the Hohenzollern family the direct hereditary succession to the Roumanian throne.

LOCUSTS IN THE HOLY LAND.—Letters from Jerusalem report an almost entire destruction of the scanty crops in the neighbourhood of that city and around Hebron by the ravages of locusts. The damage done has been unprecedented even in those locust-haunted regions, and the consequent sufferings of the peasants are already said to be great, grain being at almost famine prices.

AN AMERICAN NOTORITY.—The last American mail has brought intelligence of the suicide of Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas. He was conspicuous during the early days of Kansas, when he was familiarly known as "Jim Lane." He participated in most of the scenes of violence during the border warfare. He was a Radical of the ultra type until lately, when he on several occasions sustained the President's policy.

A HORSEFLESH BANQUET.—A grand banquet, in honour of the introduction of horseflesh in Paris as an article of food, took place on Tuesday at Lemarcelay's Great Room, Rue Richelieu, M. de Quatrefores, member of the institute, in the chair. One hundred and eighty-two guests sat down to table, and all, without exception, declared that the dinner, of which the principal dishes were formed of various parts of the horse, was excellent. The soup, made from *bouillon de cheval*, the *saucons de cheval*, horseflesh à la mode, and lastly, the *filet rôti*, were all eaten with great gusto, and pronounced most palatable. A number of the ordinary meats produced at a choice dinner were also served up, but the company found the horseflesh so savoury and agreeable that they remained faithful to it.

AUSTRALIA.—The usual overland telegram from Melbourne, dated May 26th, brings the following news:—"Sir Charles Darling sailed for England on the 7th inst. in the *Alexandra*. A great procession accompanied him upon his embarkation. He declined to accept a sum of 20,000l. voted him by the Legislative Assembly until the Queen's consent had been obtained. General Carey has been sworn in as Governor. The Legislative Council has addressed the Governor requesting him to compel the Ministers to collect the outstanding bonds and customs' duties, and has adjourned the Appropriated Bill until assured that the duties would be collected. The Governor issued warrants for the recovery of the bonds, and the Ministry have threatened to resign. The body of the Prince of Condé, who died on the 24th ult., has been embalmed for conveyance to England. The Parliament of South Australia is still in recess, but will meet on the 15th of June. There is nothing of importance from New Zealand. The Government expect a large increase of revenue."

ST. PETER'S DAY AT ROME.—An interesting letter from Rome in the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives an account of the ceremonies on St. Peter's Day, on the occasion of the consecration of the new cardinals. The hat was bestowed upon each of them at a public consistory, at which the newly-ordained Princes of the Church mounted in turn the steps of the Pontifical throne, kissed the foot and then the hand of the Pope, and finally were embraced by the Pope and by each of their colleagues in succession. After this ceremony a secret consistory was held, in which two new saints were canonised and six bishops were nominated. This done the Pope "opened and shut his mouth to the five new cardinals—a symbolic ceremony, signifying that they receive the faculty of speaking in consistories and in the councils of the Roman Pontiffs." The ring

of office was then conferred upon each cardinal, and with it a title from some church in Rome. Cardinal Cullen was thus made Cardinal of St. Peter in Montorio. He has also become a member of the Congregations of the Index, of the Rites, and of the Regular Discipline. One or two other appointments have also been made. Mgr. George Talbot de Malahide has succeeded Mgr. de Mérode in the office of Cupbearer, and Mgr. Francesco Ricci has succeeded the same prelate in that of secretary to the Embassy. Mgr. de Mérode is reconciled to the Pope, who embraced him, whereupon the Belgian prelate burst into a flood of tears. He has been made an archbishop in *partibus*, but for some reason the Pope did not officiate at his consecration, leaving that duty to the Bishops of Poitiers and of Moulins, both of whom are in Rome. During these proceedings the Pope has spoken several times, but he has abstained from delivering a political allocution on any occasion. Even the persecution of the Poles by the Emperor of Russia has passed unmentioned.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

The splicing of the Atlantic Telegraph cable has been satisfactorily effected, and the expedition is now fairly on its way across the Atlantic. The subjoined telegrams received at Valentia mark the progress of the expedition:—

July 14.—Canning to Glass.—Lat. 52, long. 14.1. Cable paid out, 144½ miles. Distance run, 135½ miles. Weather fine. All going well.

Noon, ship's time, July 15.—Canning to Glass.—Lat. 51 N., long. 17.29 W. Cable paid out, 283 miles. Distance run, 263 miles. Insulation and continuity perfect. Weather fine. All going on well. Seaman fell overboard from Terrible; was picked up, and life saved.

Canning to Glass.—Noon, Ship's Time, July 16.—Lat. 52 6 N., long. 20 36 W. Cable paid out, 420 miles. Distance run, 378 miles. Weather fine. All on board well.

Goose to Glass.—Nothing can be more satisfactory than everything is going on on board. Weather glorious.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Henry Whitmore, M.P. for Bridgnorth, and Sir Graham Montgomery, M.P. for Peeblesshire, are appointed Lords of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal, is appointed Chancellor of Ireland. The influence brought to bear to prevent Mr. Brewster's appointment have therefore prevailed. We understand that Mr. Napier is to be appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, and Mr. Whiteside Lord Chief Justice. Mr. John Edward Walsh will probably be the Attorney-General.—*Irish Times*.

Friday's *Gazette* announces officially the elevation to the peerage of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Sir William Jolliffe, and Lord Henniker. The new titles are Lord Lytton, Lord Hylton, and Lord Hartismere.

The *Herald* says the Earl of Lonsdale will have the vacant Garter.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon, at the official residence of the Earl of Derby, Downing-street.

The *Scotsman* says:—"A very large amount of dissatisfaction, we have reason to believe, exists in the Conservative party, especially its Parliamentary portion, in regard to many of the official appointments—a dissatisfaction extending far beyond disappointed aspirants, and based upon the feeling that Lord Derby has shown caprice and want of judgment."

John Bull says:—"We are authorised to state that no measure will be introduced this session for the amendment of the law relating to workhouses, as the Cabinet are anxious to deal with the question as a whole, and in connection with that of the management of the metropolis. The Poor-law Board, however, will adopt every administrative measure in their power to diminish the crying evils of the present system."

A MEETING OF LONDON THIEVES.

A very extraordinary gathering took place on Wednesday evening, in accordance with an advertised notice running thus:—"Thieves, thieves, thieves, attend the public meeting in the Mission-house, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, near to Hicks's Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Addresses will be delivered by a returned convict and three convicted thieves. Doors open at seven. Free admission." The building in which the meeting was held is part of rebuilt premises, No. 55, Turnmill-street, immediately facing the wall of the Metropolitan Railway, and used as the Cow-cross District Mission-house. The large room originally intended for the assembling of the fraternity is nicely and cleanly whitewashed, with comfortable seats, and a sort of platform or rostrum at the end facing the entrance, and capable of accommodating about 300 or 350 persons when filled. In addition to the above, which was advertised, a very pressing invitation was issued by Mr. W. J. Cattlin, who acts as secretary to the mission, to all the most depraved characters in this notorious neighbourhood, including, as it does, the purlieus of Cow-cross, West-street, Saffron-hill, and the hundred-and-one adjuncts of the Fryingpan-alley stamp. The thieves were visited at their own homes, and in the quarters where they were known by a privileged few to resort; but the result was that soon after the appointed hour the large room was crammed to suffocation, and indeed at a subsequent period of the

evening the demand of the crowd to hear the various speakers was so vehement that it was found necessary to despatch some of those down on the list to speak to hold a second meeting in another part of the building, and this was as speedily and as densely crowded as the first, and still there were crowds of lingerers outside who found it impossible to gain admission, and expressed their disappointment in no measured terms. Precisely at half-past seven the proceedings commenced with Mr. Cattlin offering up a suitable prayer, after which the assemblage, which up to this time was composed about equally of males and females of nearly all ages, and of a very quiet and respectful demeanour, commenced singing a hymn to the accompaniment of a blind young woman on the harmonium, when a violent rush was heard from the approaches from the street, and immediately the place was besieged by a mob of men and boys, who wore most indubitably the badge of the class to which they belonged, and for whose especial benefit the meeting had been called. In every description of dress—broadcloth coats, fustian suits, the seedy and shabby genteel, the ragged shirt-sleeve, unvested, and a piece of string to uphold the nether garment, with a majority of begrimed flesh and suspiciously-cropped hair—this stream poured into the place. The coarse sallies and jests completely drowned the singing and playing, and it was some time before the efforts of the committee resulted in getting this great influx properly seated, and restoring something like quiet. However, with all this apparent rabble, the language uttered generally was not of that character which might have been expected from that class. Beyond a slight admonition for laughing and talking, there was nothing to complain of in the general conduct of the closely-packed mass, unless it was the use of such expressions as, "Come out, Jim, this is too hot for me," or, "All right, Bill, I've sent out for a gallon of ale; let's have that." On the other hand, the majority paid marked attention and respect to the addresses of the various speakers, and joined heartily in the singing of the hymns, and in more than one case the tears could be seen running down the cheeks of some of the older thieves. One man, evidently approaching his allotted threescore and ten, sobbed audibly on the expression of some well-pointed moral, and wiped his eyes with his old cloth cap. Amongst the juveniles the true character of Lord Shaftesbury's young London Arab was plainly manifested. After singing the 64th Hymn, Mr. Cattlin delivered a short but impressive address, introducing the "returned convict" and the "converted thieves" to the meeting, and in doing so spoke of his experience in the mission, and of the sorrow and misery of the thief, even in his best times, and this mental and bodily sufferings at others. He pointed to the various Scriptural texts which were conspicuously placed in different parts of the room in support of his exhortations to his hearers to repentance. A young-looking man, of foreign appearance (John F—), who was described as a converted billiard-marker and gambler, then offered a very long prayer, and some portions of the Scriptures were read. Jim S— was then introduced as one of the converted thieves. He was dressed in a suit of black, and appeared in a very anxious mood to deliver his address. He traced the history of his fall from the path of honesty and his return to it again.

As the speaker was retiring a scene of great violence and uproar took place, in consequence of the entrance of a man in a state of mad intoxication, and who was said to be blind. He screeched and howled, and tearing off his coat challenged the best man to fight. The women rushed out of the place screaming, and in the mêlée several people were knocked down; but at length two or three powerful men seized the intruder and carried him out, receiving severe blows, kicks, and scratches, as their reward. The returned convict (on order being restored) then came forward and delivered his address; and after some further prayer and singing the meeting was brought to a close, and the large assemblage quietly dispersed. There were no police about the place in uniform, although a detective or two were recognised by some of the fraternity.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—The Queen's University Senate met in Dublin Castle on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving the new "supplemental charter," but a motion for postponement was carried by a large majority. The question thus still remains open. The patent granting a supplemental charter to the Queen's University in Ireland received the royal signature on the 13th of June, five days before the division which proved fatal to the Government of Earl Russell. The document declares it to be expedient to extend the benefits of the University by enlarging the powers of the existing charter, and authorises the Senate to grant degrees and distinctions to other students than those who have matriculated in the Queen's colleges. There must be a matriculation examination at least once in every year, when all students wherever educated may present themselves. At a subsequent examination the Senate may confer degrees on all they deem qualified. No references is made in the supplemental charter to the composition of the Senate. The patent was witnessed on the 28th of June by Lord Kimberley. A meeting of the Senate was held in Dublin on Wednesday, when the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Maziere Brady, the outgoing Lord Chancellor of Ireland, presided, and the new charter was received. The vacancies in the Senate, as at present existing, have, it is understood, been filled up by the appointment of Lord Clermont, Lord Talbot Malahide, Lord Dunraven, Mr. Monsell, M.P., and Professor W. K. Sullivan, of the Catholic University.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

During the visit of the Prince and Princess Christian to Osborne, her Majesty has celebrated the marriage of their Royal Highnesses by giving a ball to the servants and a treat to the school-children.

The Prince and Princess Christian have left Osborne and gone to France. They were received at Cherbourg on their arrival in the Royal yacht by the French authorities with every mark of attention and respect. They left Cherbourg for Paris on Saturday morning, and arrived in the afternoon.

The Princess Louis of Hesse gave birth to a daughter on the 11th at Darmstadt.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and suite, left London on Monday for Sandringham, where their Royal Highnesses propose making a short stay prior to going to Scotland.

The *Glowworm* says that Friday, the 3rd of August, has been fixed for the close of the Parliamentary session.

The following reply to an application on behalf of a workmen's club in Inverness has been received:—"Balmoral, June 25, 1866.—The Dowager Duchess of Athole has had pleasure in receiving the communication addressed to her by the Workmen's Club, Inverness, on the 16th inst. The duchess took an early opportunity of mentioning the request contained therein to the Queen. Her Majesty at once acceded most graciously to the wishes of the workmen, and has desired the duchess to tell them that their royal mistress will be very glad to promote their healthful recreation in literary pursuits by adding some standard novels, &c., to their library. Dr. Robertson, the Queen's manager at Balmoral, has received her Majesty's instructions to forward a selection of suitable books to the club as soon as possible."

The *Daily News* confirms the statement that Mr. Goldwin Smith has resigned the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford. "The ground of his resignation is understood to be that his powers of labour have been somewhat impaired of late, and that he wishes to devote them exclusively for the present to an historical work which he has in hand."

DUTY ON FIRE INSURANCES.—The Parliamentary return of the insurance duty paid in 1865 has just been published, and is the last return which will embody the differential rates on stock (1s. 6d. per cent.) and on buildings and furniture (3s. per cent.). For the purpose of comparing the business of each company in 1865 with that in 1864, an account is made up for the two years; though the duty had remained at 3s. per cent. We thus get a measure of the progress of each company, and the result is as follows. The Royal is again greatly in advance of all the other offices as respects increase of business.

INCREASE IN 1865 OVER 1864.			
Royal	£17,708	Kent	£530
Alliance and Birmingham District (Amalgamated)	5,690	Royal Farmers'	473
Phoenix	4,983	Patriotic	435
Sun	4,882	Northern	373
North British and Mercantile	3,376	Church of England	350
Queen	3,146	Salop	268
Western	2,960	Norwich Equitable	245
Norwich Union	2,814	British Nation	245
Law	2,753	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	241
London and Lancashire	2,575	Yorkshire	188
County	2,475	Prince	155
Commercial Union	2,185	Emperor	153
London	1,804	Lancashire	124
London & South-west	1,716	Midland Counties	112
Scottish	1,714	Essex and Suffolk	94
Manchester	1,607	City and County	87
Birmingham Alliance	1,583	Friend-in-Need	70
Home & Colonial	1,431	Royal Exchange	63
General	1,310	Shropshire and North Wales	60
European	1,309	Birmingham	33
West of England	1,244	Netherlands	28
Guardian	1,174	Preserver	4
Atlas	1,168	Stewarton, Dunlop, & Fenwick	3s.
Law Union	990	DECREASE.	
Scottish Union	824	Oldham	4
Provincial	760	National of Ireland	12
Scottish Provincial	693	Volunteer Service and General	109
Caledonian	684	Scottish National	157
Hercules	579	Hand-in-Hand	221
		Union	490
		Imperial	767
		Westminster	942
		Liverpool & London and Globe	14,471

THE WORKHOUSE SYSTEM OF THE METROPOLIS.—Mr. Farnall has been reporting upon metropolitan workhouses, especially on the condition of the sick therein. He recommends that general hospitals for the sick poor be established, mentioning a general metropolitan rate. He also recommends that pauper nursing should be wholly abolished, and a sufficient staff of properly trained and paid nurses should be appointed for every workhouse infirmary. He has come to this conclusion, because he finds that a great many of the pauper nurses now employed cannot read either the printed or the written labels on the bottles of medicine which they are entrusted to administer; because they are, as a rule, feeble old women, who know nothing about nursing; because their previous careers have, in many instances, been vicious; because their love of drink often drives them to beg, or buy, or rob the sick of the stimulants which they should give them, and because their treatment of the poor is generally speaking, not characterised either by judgment or gentleness.

Literature.

"THE CRITICAL ENGLISH TESTAMENT." *

Perhaps there is no work in the common Biblical literature of all nations that is as widely known, and as highly valued amongst scholars, as Bengel's "Gnomon;" and it is remarkable that after a hundred and twenty years, notwithstanding the great advances made in Biblical criticism, there should be no commentary on the New Testament as a whole, to which competent judges, whether taking the point of view supplied by mere learning or by spiritual insight, agree to give an equal place, as a judicious and trustworthy exposition of the Christian Scriptures. We are exceedingly glad and thankful to find this precious work made accessible to the general English reader. And, while we cherish a true gratitude to the various writers who in recent years have presented the results of scholarship to unlearned readers, in books suited to universal circulation, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Blackley and Mr. Hawes have conferred a far greater benefit on ordinary students and devout readers of the New Testament than any of their predecessors in the same walk. The conception of the work is acknowledged to belong to Professor Charlton Lewis, of Troy University, America; but, while adopting the features and the available materials of the publication which suggested their own, the editors have given it distinctive peculiarities which entitle them to offer it as not only a new translation of Bengel's *Gnomon*, but as a "Critical New Testament," from which the painstaking reader, though unacquainted with Greek, may learn the latest results of criticism while availing himself of the lucid textual and profoundly spiritual commentary of Bengel.

We can quite well understand that the work will not be satisfactory to the few pretentious persons amongst our scholars and critics whose sympathies are with the school of "advanced criticism," of which they boast as alone learned, solid, invincible; and we are very glad that, while including the fruits of all research that has obtained for itself the general recognition of the cultured members of the various churches, the editors have not troubled themselves with the incoherences and dogmatisms of a school as puny as it is self-assertive, and as unreliable as it is arrogant.

The method and chief marks of the work may be best learnt from the following condensed explanation of the views and labours of the editors:—

"1. An entirely new translation of the 'Gnomon' itself, which is presented without any abridgment or omission, except of arguments based upon readings since proved corrupt, and abandoned by the general consent of theological scholars. The omissions thus necessitated do not probably extend to as much as one page per cent. of the original Latin work.

"2. The adoption of the authorised English version as the basis of comparison throughout, all variations from its words being specially noted.

"3. The adoption of the English order of the words for reference, rather than that of the Greek.

"4. The incorporation by the editors of additional references, both to Scripture and to critical writers; of occasional explanatory causes where a mere translation of the author's very terse Latinity would not enable the general reader to grasp his meaning; and of some original notes which are not inserted without due consideration, and which it is hoped may be found neither presumptuous nor useless."

The translation of Bengel's text is altogether satisfying; and the additional notes are the fruit of large knowledge of modern books, and of evidently careful and conscientious study. We are not inspired with much hope of a valuable treatment of the Revelation of St. John by the name of the gentleman to whom that book is entrusted. We admit that something new must be done for it, and that no one could be much advantaged by the mere reproduction of Bengel's notes; but, with great deference to the editors, we frankly admit that we had rather the exposition of Apocalyptic visions was undertaken by some other hand than Mr. Biley's.

Were we desirous of obtaining and giving to others the products of the latest sceptical or sentimental expositions of Christianity, of course we should not select this book; but as the most clear and condensed and sound commentary that orthodoxy has at command, we commend it to all our readers.

"THINGS OF SPAIN."†

In two light chatty volumes, never dipping much below the surface, but presenting lively sketches of an eminently picturesque country, Mrs. Byrne lays before us the impressions of a somewhat protracted

* *The Critical English Testament. Being an Adaptation of Bengel's Gnomon, with Numerous Notes, showing the Precise Results of Modern Criticism and Exegesis.* Edited by Rev. W. S. BLACKLEY, M.A., and Rev. JAMES HAWES, M.A. Vol. I. The Gospels. (A. Strahan.)

† *Cosas de España. Illustrative of Spain and the Spaniards as they are.* By Mrs. WILLIAM PITT BYRNE, Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c. In Two Volumes. Strahan and Co.

Spanish tour. Those who seek for information as to the real currents of Spanish thought and national development, will not find much in them; but such as are disposed to take them for what they are, will find plenty to interest and amuse them. Among the places visited by the author and described in the course of these two volumes, are the Basque territory, whose language presents so interesting and curious a problem to the comparative philologist; Burgos, with its fine old cathedral; Valladolid; Segovia; Madrid, with its infamous bull-fights, so often described, and here again reproduced in all their simple, undisguised revoltingness; Toledo, the ancient seat of Gothic dominion, but whose population has dwindled from 200,000 to one-tenth of that number; Aranjuez, with its romantic reminiscences from Schiller's drama; La Mancha, the district from which the inimitable knight errant derived his sonorous appellation; and Cordova, once the favoured centre of Roman culture, and the home of the gifted family of the Senecas: Seville, with the marvellous solemnity of its ancient cathedral, and the entire district of the southern and eastern provinces are reserved for another volume.

It is a striking fact that all the countries brought under the influence of Roman civilisation seem to have been emasculated by it. It was brilliant, but it was enervating. It left no room for the play of those nobler sentiments of national life, without which the most splendid civilisation crumbles before the approach of even an inferior and barbarous foe. All the countries which depended for their safety upon the sheltering ægis of Imperial Rome, sank before the invader as soon as that central power was destroyed. Britain, Gaul, Spain, proved themselves destitute of that vigorous youthful heroism which presented so formidable an obstacle to the arms of Rome herself, and which would have made their conquest by such nations and tribes as those to which they afterwards submitted, simply impossible. And in spite of the brilliant periods of Gothic rule, and later, of the united kingdoms of Arragon and Castile, Spain seems never to have recovered that elastic spring of growth and development which characterised her earlier history.

Mrs. Byrne's narrative, like that of most other travellers, exhibits a country which is but beginning to feel the impulses of a newer civilisation, and responding to them with the reluctant tardiness of a people in its decay rather than in its infancy. Even railways appear to lose in Spain their stimulating and their profitable characteristics. Mrs. Byrne's account of her experiences of railway travelling in the second volume (pp. 248, foll.)—if it convey anything like an accurate impression of the way those things are managed in Spain—renders it not surprising, indeed, that such speculations do not pay there. According to a recent report, quoted in the preface, "the prospects of the 'great lines'—which appeared to be pretty good 'two years since'—have even changed very much 'for the worse.'" For example, the traffic on the "Madrid, Zaragoza, and Alicante" lines continues to decline, and a loss is exhibited of 8*l.* 18*s.* per 20*l.* share in the course of two years. And "Northern of Spain" exhibits an even greater loss—10*l.* 6*s.* per 20*l.* share. It would seem as if railways were as much ahead of the existing needs and ideas of the people, as "great ships" and balloons are of ours. Again, the account which is here given of the way these misguided persons manufacture and mar the wine of a splendid wine-growing country—leaving the production of really pure-flavoured articles to foreigners—combined with their perfectly atrocious *cuisine*—displays equal want of palate and of enterprise. Even making allowance for a lady's animated vehemence and lively disgust at what might strike some of the firmer-nerved sex as nothing more than homely or peculiar, the deficiencies in these respects must be a drawback to the pleasure of peregrination in Spain.

It is useless to attempt to give any idea of the varied contents of these two volumes. They are as miscellaneous as might be expected from their title. We may, however, cull a paragraph or two, both for their intrinsic interest, and by way of indicating the author's manner. Spanish cathedrals have their strongly marked features of contrast as compared with those of this country or the nearer continent. We transcribe the author's general impressions of them:—

"On entering, one is forcibly impressed by the dim, not to say lugubrious, quality of the light. The windows are small, few in number, and placed close beneath the roofs; there is no attempt at making an architectural feature of them; they are mere rectangular openings with square panes, measuring about a foot each, and the intention in their construction is evidently that of limiting as much as possible the admission of heat. The masses of gilt carving which decorate the interior of the churches in Spain form another very remarkable characteristic; the *retablo* is always especially rich, and reaches from the step on which the altar stands to the very roof. It is nevertheless—and so, indeed, are most of the altar decorations throughout the churches, however venerable and magnificent the fabric—nearly always exceedingly *rococo*. The nave and aisles in this church [St. Sebastian], as well as in that of St. Vincent, are of a very great height."—Vol. i., p. 168.

Mrs. Byrne does not appear to have been struck

by another object secured by the Spanish window system—a still silence, which seems shut out from all the world. This effect in some cases—we have met with descriptions of it in connection with the great cathedral of Seville—when once the heavy echoing doors have shut upon the visitor, must be immensely powerful.

The character of Spanish gentlemen for politeness does not rank high in our author's estimation—

"In walking on the 'Paseo,' as is their custom late in the day, or in going into or coming out of the theatres, it is by no means uncommon to see a great burly fellow striding along, with a graceful, fragile little form tripping lightly beside him—he muffled in an enormous cape of thick cloth, faced with rich silk velvet, thrown over his shoulder as only a Spaniard can throw it, and almost meeting the broad-brimmed felt *sombrero*, beneath which his eyes are all that can be seen while she will be wearing her usual in-door dress, the only addition being a thin Cashmere scarf thrown over her head, if she be of the middle-class, or a pocket-handkerchief if of inferior rank; sometimes it is a mere veil."—Vol. i., p. 20.

The Spaniards, like the Italians, exhibit in many ways that instinctive picturesqueness and love of the beautiful which we as a nation seem to find it so difficult to approach. Their comparatively rude earthenware is as graceful as our own is awkward. Their gestures, even apart from the dance, in which they excel, often display the very poetry of motion. A casual group in a church struck the authoress as presenting a very model of those exquisite "Holy Families" which are the glory of Spanish as of Italian art. Among more substantial national characteristics may be mentioned the simplicity and absence of all mercenary spirit on the part of the country people. A gratuity offered by the author was again and again refused, with an almost injured air, as much as to say, "Do you suppose we can't do a kindness without being paid for it?" The Sevillians have a proverb concerning an ungrateful person, that he is "as one whose father is unknown"; and if a man deceive a woman, "they point at him the finger of scorn, and cry, 'Villain!'" Education is making progress, though slowly, and infant as well as primary schools have been established, the expense of the latter being defrayed by the municipality of any given place. The book-trade appears to be in a very undeveloped condition: though there are many authors, their works are unremunerative; and there appears to be no idea of bringing new works prominently before the public in shops or advertisements. Foundling hospitals "exist in every town in the peninsula, and are generally very fairly 'organised.'" The writer is of opinion that such institutions have a beneficent effect, and points in confirmation of her opinion to the fact, that the frightful crime of infanticide is absolutely unknown there. "All that can be proved against them (she urges) is, that they do not prevent the birth, but that they do prevent the massacre of illegitimate children" (vol. ii., p. 89).

It is a pity that the writer has a trick of indulging in small fun, which now and then betrays her into downright bad taste and vulgarity. A glaring instance is to be found at p. 17, vol. ii., where she speaks of the Royal Family of Spain as "the Sovereign, the half-Sovereign, and the small 'change of these august types.'" Another, in connection with the same subject (ii. 42), makes us blush for our English reputation for courtesy. The furniture of Royal apartments in Spain may perhaps be inferior to that of Belgravia: but plainness or even poorness in such matters is at least less discreditable than the snobbishness which could find a cause of merriment in it. The writer informs us:—

"The laugh of the whole party was so universal that we were obliged to explain to our civil informant, that Englishmen were not accustomed to see such wonderful care bestowed on such wonderful rubbishy furniture, and that in England no 'gentleman's gentleman' who respected himself would accept a situation in a house where his apartments were so shabby."

The "civil informant" might well be excused if this behaviour occasioned a suspicion that the very existence of gentlemen—not to say ladies—in the country of his visitors, might after all be a myth. If this is the way polished English people conduct themselves on the Continent, it is no wonder they are so little liked. Another favourite practice of the writer, of interlarding every sentence with scraps of French, Spanish, and even Latin, is very little to our taste. It savours of affectation; indicates a superficial, unreal habit of mind. Still, with all drawbacks, there is enough in these two volumes to make them worth reading, both in the way of amusement and of obtaining information.

BRIEF NOTICES.

A Painter's Camp. By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. Second Edition, Revised. (Macmillan and Co.) Mr. Hamerton's "Painter's Camp in the Highlands, and 'Thoughts about Art,'" appeared in two volumes some four years ago, and received cordial recognition in this journal. We thought it both original and deep-sighted in its views of art questions; and, as far as it contained a personal story, full of fresh and minute observation.

flavoured with a racy and genial egotism. A second edition has been required; and the author now explains that "the chapters relating to the camp were merely intended as a vessel to float the essays into circulation," and, the plan having been successful, the two elements are now separated, and will "henceforth exist as separate books." This volume therefore contains "The Camp," and to the original chapters, having Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland for their scenes, are now added four chapters on France, giving account of our painter's experience and observation in the neighbourhood of the little city of Sens, and while making a sojourn at a farmhouse in the Autunois. The whole of the matter of the former edition has been carefully revised, and the author hopes that the faults of "an appearance of egotism and an unnecessary diffuseness," have been somewhat corrected. On a cursory examination, we find certain chapters or passages omitted that had more of a purely personal and trivial character than the rest; but we confess that we are sorry to miss one such chapter. Whether "the appearance of egotism" has been dropped in the new matter of the book, will, we think, seem very doubtful to even the most sympathetic readers. The "Epilogue," in which the author gives account of the modification of his art-method, and chooses to speak of himself as "P. G. H.," is as full of egotism "as an egg is full of meat"; but improves in character when "P. G. H." again slides "in conclusion" into his first personal pronoun. More than a little of the same "appearance," &c., is traceable in the French chapters; but we assure Mr. Hamerton that we don't at all mind it, but rather like it, it is so evidently the kindly and familiar egotism which has the pleasant smack of a Montaigne flavour—although, certainly, with a difference. We could quote several bright and distinct descriptions, and sketches of character from the life, and amusing pictures of manners and customs in out-of-the-way French villages; but must deny ourselves and our readers the pleasure, and send them to the painter's tent in the far-stretching landscape of Burgundy, or up in the Morvan highlands. There are bits of very shrewd and sound remark on national character and the state of society, scattered up and down the descriptive pages. The new third part is altogether pleasant reading, and imparts information and opens-up views of things that do not ordinarily come under the observation of travellers in rural France.

Self-Help: with Illustrations of Character, Conduct, and Perseverance. By SAMUEL SMILES. New Edition. (John Murray.) We learn with pleasure from the preface to the new edition of this work that, besides having been reprinted in various forms in America, it has been translated into the German, Dutch, Danish, and French languages. The author fixes accurately on its "variety of anecdotal illustrations of life and character" as its chief attraction; but it may be permitted to his critics to add, that the happy selection of really representative instances, and the gracefulness of the writing, have deserved for the book its fame, and have assisted its influence—an influence which we take to be of a very appreciable and valuable character. Mr. Smiles speaks a few words in self-defence in this new edition. Some of his critics have regarded his book—we think for want of knowledge of its contents, and considerate attention to its general tone—as the "eulogy of selfishness"; and it has been asked, "Why should not Failure have its Plutarch as well as Success?" We fancy that only one who has studied so sympathetically and minutely as Mr. Smiles the story of the success that comes by self-help, could write admiringly and intelligently the story of great and glorious failure; and to him, more than to most men, it ought to be allowed to say, that, "as for Failure *per se* there is reason to doubt whether it ought to be set before youth,"—and whether it is desirable to record failures in any other way than as "the discipline of the true worker, stimulating him to renewed efforts, evoking his best powers, and carrying him onward in self-culture, self-control, and growth in knowledge and wisdom." Such failure comes within the range of this very volume, and is illustrated in it. We think ourselves amongst the last in the world to join in the glorification of mere success, or in homage to "self-made men," the "architects of their own fortunes," simply as such; but Mr. Smiles's book, in our judgment, is more likely, in its ultimate impression, to beget contempt for such success and fortune, apart from study, worth, patience, and perseverance, than to induce any reverence for the external gains and honours that persistent "self-help," in the lower sense, so often wins. In this new edition there has been effected the suppression of some not absolutely necessary matter, and the introduction of many passages furnishing new illustration of the general lessons of the book. Some of these additional pages are very quotable; but we are content to recommend this new edition as a carefully revised and really enriched reproduction of one of the most interesting and healthful books of its class that has ever appeared.

Sunday Readings in Prose and Verse. Edited by J. E. CARPENTER. (Warne and Co.) We have no narrow notions, we think, about "Sunday reading"; but we feel very little satisfaction with the book Mr. Carpenter has prepared for such use. There are so many widely different views of Sunday, and of religion, and of edification, that we can well suppose his book will meet

the wishes of a good proportion of Sunday readers, but the larger part of its contents we would neither give to the hands of our young people nor produce in popular assemblies on the Christian day of rest and testimony. Apart from fitness to the Sunday, the collection, as a whole, is very, very poor.

THE NEW PREFACE TO "ECCE HOMO."

(From the Spectator.)

The author of "Ecce Homo" has written a preface to the fifth edition of that successful book, defining more precisely and defending more at length his intellectual assumptions and procedure. He has assumed, he says, nothing but such general characteristics of Christ's action as belong to it in all four Gospels alike, and relied only on those historical facts which are absolutely in harmony with and illustrative of those characteristics. "Resting, then," he proceeds, "upon a basis of absolutely uniform testimony, upon facts merely illustrated and explained by less certain tradition, the writer has endeavoured to describe a moralist speaking with authority and perpetuating his doctrine by means of a society. It is this union of morals and politics that he finds to be characteristic of Christianity." And he proceeds to argue that those of his readers have utterly missed his meaning who do not perceive that Christian morality would be nothing without the society which Christ formed for the purpose of spreading that morality, and the authority which kept that society together and threatened judgment and punishment to those who broke its laws. Thus he compares the Stoic with the Christian "sanctions":—"The Stoic rules were without sanctions. If they were violated, what could be said to the offender? All that could be said was, '*Nempe hoc inducti*,' or '*Chrysippus non dicit idem*.' To which how easy to reply, 'I esteem Chrysippus, but on this point I differ from him.' To Christian lapses it was said, 'You have renounced your baptism; you have denied your master; you are cut off from the Church; the Judge will condemn you.' Is this a verbal distinction?" And he argues with his usual ability that it is no verbal distinction—that the very essence of Christ's service to the world consisted in forming a great society on an authoritative basis; that "without a society and an authority of some kind morality remains speculative and useless"; and that as an army by virtue of its very organisation and discipline creates to a certain extent the virtues it needs of courage and prompt obedience,—as the civil State creates by its very existence and discipline the virtues which it, too, needs of order and respect for property, so the Church creates by its social organisation and authoritative discipline "all virtues alike, but especially those which are named by no other organisation—philanthropy, mercy, forgiveness," &c. He illustrates what Christian ethics without a Christian society and authority would be thus:—"Every man is conscious that of the morality which he theoretically holds there is one part which he always and easily practises, and another part which he often neglects. He knows as well, theoretically, that the pleasure he finds in telling scandalous stories is vicious, as he knows that the taste for theft is vicious. Yet he falls sometimes into the one vice, and he is in no danger of falling into the other. The inducements to theft may be greater than the inducements to scandal, and yet he finds them easier to resist. Again, scandal is generally more inexcusable and may easily be more mischievous than theft, and yet when he has been guilty of scandal he feels only that he has done wrong—'*nempe hoc inducti*;'—when if he has committed theft he feels that he is disgraced for ever. The simple reason of this is that theft is the vice which political society exists to put down, and that laws are directed against it." And he defines the Church as the great "virtue-making institution," and asserts that "the root of all evil in the Church is the imagination that it exists for any other purpose than to foster virtue, or can be prosperous except so far as it does this."

Now it seems to us that in this exposition the author repeats, and even emphasises, the radical defect of his whole book, which is the attempt to separate a purely spiritual legislation from the spiritual root of that legislation, and to supply the place of that spiritual spring and source, by enforcing with almost old-fashioned stress the overworked threat of penal social consequences to follow disobedience, and of judgments of the nature of *actes d'accusation* after death. We do not mean of course to throw the least doubt on the faith, which we profoundly accept, that sooner or later, there if not here, we shall be made so feel the baseness and bitterness of every evil action the evil of which we have not already laid thoroughly to heart and utterly put from us,—but only to draw attention to the undue value which our author is obliged to assign to the indeterminate spiritual and more determinate and immediate social consequences of any transgression of Christ's laws, by his refusal or reluctance to insist on the true spring of their authority in our Lord's teaching of the vital and organic relation of all human consciences with Himself. We do not believe that the authoritative foundation of a society, with laws of its own entailing penal consequences on those who should break them, would or could have had the effect which our author ascribes to it, apart from that universal spiritual bond the existence and significance of which he suppresses, and is obliged by his imperfect scheme to suppress. Penal consequences and future judgments are almost wholly inoperative, except as mere modes of registering and expressing a moral judgment heartily entertained in the society over whom they impend. The most moral value that can be assigned to penal legislation is that, if in accordance with the popular conscience, it may prevent a falling back of popular morality in connection with any particular point; it may crystallise and permanently fix a moral opinion otherwise not unlikely to be fluctuating and temporary. Catch a nation at the exact point where a general moral sentiment unfavourable to a particular vice is widely diffused, and by legislating against it, if it is a matter admitting of an external criterion, it is possible that you may prevent any retrogression of moral sentiment thereon. But that is all. Legislate against wine-drinking in a country which sees no harm in wine-drinking, and you do not sow a conviction that it is wrong, but only a disposition to regard the law as meddling and offensive. In the cases cited by our author, it is

scarcely punishment by the State which makes theft social dishonour, but the widespread concurrence in the feeling that theft is dishonourable, which enables the State to punish it so severely.

The legislation of Christ was, we believe, as authoritative as our author represents it, but the spring of that authority was not in the assumed power to punish disobedience. If the Church was "a virtue-making institution," it was not through its rewards and punishments. Those rewards and punishments—excommunication and spiritual menaces for the next world—were only powerful at all for good so far as they reflected the consenting conscience of the Church, and did not go beyond it. For evil they were powerful enough in direct proportion as they surpassed the moral insight which the Church had gained or given. What, then, was the true spiritual spring of the legislative authority of Christ? Precisely that which our author is obliged to ignore,—the faith on which the Church was built that our Lord Himself is ever at work within human nature, pouring into its most secret recesses all the virtue which possessed His own earthly life eighteen centuries ago. Without this faith we do not believe that the Church would ever have been anything but a failure. It is not legislative authority which creates moral conviction, but moral conviction which gives legislative authority its force. Without the belief in a Divine Son of God perpetually inspiring and renewing their hearts with His own spiritual life, it is clear enough that the Apostles would never have lived the life they did. It is not the legislation and the expectation of judgment, it is the Life within them on which they perpetually insist. "Not I, but Christ which worketh in me." It is the revelation of Christ "within" St. Paul from which he dates his whole change of life,—the reception of "the engrafted word," which even St. James, the most external of all the writers of the New Testament, speaks of as the crisis of spiritual life. The teaching as to many members in one body, as to men existing in Christ as the branches in the vine, of "hearts hidden with Christ in God," of looking forward to "Christ which is our life" appearing—these are the roots of the spiritual authority of Christ's legislation. It is the new interpretation given to the highest thoughts and movements of the mind, as the touches of the same perfect personality which in its life on earth laid down the highest laws of spiritual motive and feeling, it is this that really gave the power to obey a legislation otherwise hopelessly above man. It was the translation of our compassion into the faint stirring of His infinite pity within us, of our relentings against foes, into the dawn upon our minds of His full and free forgiveness, of our dim spiritual self-knowledge into the beam of His perfectly calm and lucid light, of our half aspirations after self-sacrifice into the willing serenity of His rich and ample love, of our sickening and feeble devotion into the language of His complete and joyful surrender to His Father's will, which changed all those half-formed, inchoate, weakly growths of spiritual life in man, into motives and impulses as strong as just laws laid down by a living law-giver, who is not only most dear to the inmost heart of the people he rules, but ever present with them in the struggle to obey. It seems to us quite idle to suppose that the Christian society could ever have had the vitality it has had, were Christ only "a moralist speaking with authority, and perpetuating His doctrine by means of a society." The life of the Church has always been the living impersonation given to its highest mental states by the identification of our best inward light as children of God with the everlasting Word who "became flesh and dwelt among us." The poverty and incoherence of the language even of the purest conscience and highest emotion have always been a source of weakness. Christ gave an interpretation to every such broken and stammering word, which at once summoned before the mind of the believer a great and stately life far above its own highest conceptions, and explained such dim thoughts as being His personal effort to break through the clouds within and bring a new power into the heart. Without that belief, we take it, legislative authority and codes of laws would have been alike vain. With it the Church has been a power such as never before existed in the world, but then it does not owe that power to any "enthusiasm of humanity," but rather owes whatever there has been of "enthusiasm of humanity" to the enthusiasm of divinity caused by this drawing away of the veil from the Light of human conscience and the Spring of human love.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera broke out in the Liverpool Workhouse last Thursday, and already thirteen deaths have taken place. There have been several fatal cases outside. The select vestry have determined upon a house-to-house medical visitation of the poorer districts, and the isolation of families in which the cholera had appeared, and the removal of actual sufferers beyond the town.

In Cheshire five persons, in addition to those reported a week ago, died from Asiatic cholera at Winsford. The disease is reported to be of a most malignant character, and in nearly every fatal case the victim was in full ordinary health a few hours before death.

Several deaths from the disease have occurred at Llanelli.

Yesterday's Registrar's return for London says:—"The intense heat of the weather has favoured the development of diarrhoeal disorders. Diarrhoea was fatal in 150 cases; and 32 deaths by cholera are recorded in the week, of which 2 were in the West, 4 in the North, 3 in the Central, 20 in the East, and 3 in the South districts. About half of the number are cases of death by choleraic diarrhoea, or summer cholera." Seventeen cases of a severer character are then referred to in detail.

The Dundee Advertiser reports the occurrence of seven deaths from English cholera in Dundee during the latter part of last week and Sunday.

A supplement to the London Gazette of Friday last contains an Order in Council directing that the provisions contained in the "Diseases Prevention

Act, 1855" (28rd and 24th of Victoria), for the prevention of diseases, shall, from and after the 14th inst., be put in force within the whole of England.

Miscellaneous News.

NEW REGISTRY OF VOTERS.—Next Friday is the last day for the payment of taxes to enable persons to appear on the registry of voters. All assessed taxes and poor rates due previously to the 5th of January must be paid on or before the 20th inst.

EARLY CLOSING.—The principal drapery establishments were closed on Saturday at two o'clock under a new regulation. At Camden-town the proprietor of a shop has announced his intention to close during the months of July and August at two o'clock every Thursday, for "the recreation of the employed."

EUROPE ARMED.—In the present position of Europe, the following statement, drawn from official sources, of the armies on a war footing, is not without interest:—France, 903,617; Prussia, 650,000; Austria, 651,612; Italy, 424,193; Russia, 1,200,000; England, 265,000, not including 280,000 Volunteers; Germanic Confederation, 407,361; Spain, 171,900; Portugal, 64,118; Holland, 92,000; Sweden and Norway, 187,800; Denmark, 41,940; Switzerland, 198,291; Belgium, 80,650; Turkey, 341,680; Egypt, the Danubian Principalities, Montenegro, and Servia, 152,000; the Roman States, 12,000; making a total of 5,996,062.

STOPPAGE OF THE BIRMINGHAM BANKING COMPANY.—The series of failures which for some months past has created so serious a crisis in the commercial world has been followed by the stoppage of the Birmingham Banking Company, and it is expected that the result will be most disastrous throughout the Midland district. It has been known for some time that the bank was gradually declining, but its position did not excite any alarm, and the decision to close the doors created quite a panic in the district. A notice was posted at the doors on Saturday morning, stating that the directors had been obliged to close the bank, and during the day the greatest excitement prevailed. The amount of deposits is said to be about 800,000*l.*, and the probable liabilities are over 1,500,000*l.* The number of shareholders exceeds 800, in 20*l.* shares paid up, excepting the original shares, on which 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* has been paid.

THE RIFLE MATCHES.—The great annual gathering of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon is still being held, and in popularity and general results it has eclipsed all preceding meetings. The International match between England, Scotland, and Ireland, has, to the great delight of Paddy, been won by the "Green Isle." The competition for several of the principal prizes is not yet over. Yesterday the shooting for the Queen's Prize was finished. Scotland has for the second time won the "blue ribbon" of the camp, the prize (250*l.*) being carried off by Mr. Angus Cameron, a lucky private of the 6th Inverness Rifles. The Public Schools Prize was won by Harrow. The Prince of Wales visited the camp on Friday. His Royal Highness dispensed with all State attendance, and drove down to the ground in shooting costume, and having accepted an invitation to lunch at the Cottage, where hospitalities are jointly dispensed by Lord Spencer and Lord Elcho, proceeded later in the afternoon to the ranges, visiting especially the 500 yards Swiss carton firing point, the ranges devoted to the military breech-loading competition, and the glen of the Running Deer. On Saturday the Belgian Chasseurs Belaires, who had been most hospitably entertained, left the ground, in order that they may arrive at home in time for their Tir National. The Garde Civique, however, remains a few days longer.

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS.—The Queen's eldest son—the Prince of Wales—is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter, and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose younger brother, Prince Christian, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena. 2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer. 3. Prince Alexander of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter. 4. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Albert's brother, and brother-in-law to the Queen, holds command in the King of Prussia's army now invading Hanover, which kingdom, by the way, until the accession of her Majesty, formed part of the territory of the Kings of England. And lastly, Prince Teck, recently married to the Queen's first cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, holds a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria, and may at any time have to leave his bride for the seat of war, to fight the King of Prussia, who has the Queen's son-in-law and the Queen's brother-in-law both officers in his army.

SANITARY MEASURES OF THE SESSION.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, accompanied by Mr. M^cO. Torrens, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., and Mr. Graves, M.P., waited on the Duke of Buckingham, the new Lord President of the Council, on Wednesday, to urge the importance of passing this session the amended Public Health Bill and the Artisans Dwellings Bill. The chairman of the association presented in a clear and succinct statement the

leading features of improvement in the measure introduced by Mr. Bruce, late Vice-President of the Council, early in the present year; while Mr. Torrens described in a similar manner the nature of the provisions which the select committee had investigated and modified of the bill brought in by him in the first week of the session. Mr. Graves, M.P., Dr. Rendle, and Mr. Locke, M.P., strongly pressed upon the Government the necessity of making time for the enactment of both these important steps in sanitary improvement. The one was, in fact, the indispensable complement of the other. Demolition and clearance was necessary to extirpate the sources of demoralisation and disease, but, without corresponding provisions for rebuilding in a better way, overcrowding would be inevitably increased, and the condition of the working classes made actually worse. The Duke expressed a warm interest in the subjects brought before him, and gave his personal approbation to each of the legislative proposals in question. He would not advise any attempt being made to alter the clauses as they had come from the select committee, lest delay should arise and defeat be the consequence. He confirmed what had been said by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a letter to Mr. Torrens, of the desire of his colleagues to promote the passing of both bills. They would themselves take charge of the Public Health Bill left them by their predecessors, and he trusted that those who had conducted the Artisans Dwellings Bill so successfully thus far would continue to take charge of it, feeling persuaded as he did that the making better accommodation for the people near their work was one of the most pressing wants of the time. The deputation expressed themselves much obliged for the attention and interest evinced by his Grace, and withdrew.

Gleanings.

Madame Rudersdorf is said to be occupied in the composition of a grand opera.

THE REASON WHY POLICEMEN ARE NEVER RUN OVER.—Because they are never in the way.

The cattle-plague report for the week ending July 7th, returns 313 against 260 in the week preceding. There was only one case for the whole of Scotland.

About 250,000 oysters have been laid down on the new oyster-beds at Poole, in Dorsetshire. The beds are now covered with spawn.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Snider-Enfield rifle can be fired fifteen times in a minute, while the extreme fire of the Prussian needle-gun does not exceed six to eight shots.

At the Newgate and Leadenhall dead meat markets, on Saturday, fine wether legs of mutton were sold at 4*d.*, and even 2*d.* per lb., in consequence of the heat.

The weather of the past week has been almost cloudless and exceedingly hot; the temperature in the shade reaching 82·4 deg. on the 10th, 85·6 deg. on the 11th, 88·8 deg. on the 12th, and 87·5 deg. on the 13th.

Judge —, once sitting in *banco*, interrupted the interminably long speech of a Q.C., upon a very dry subject, with the following inuendo:—"If you think you will put me to sleep, like my three learned friends beside me, you are mistaken."

The Emperor of the French has just subscribed 10,000 francs towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the Maid of Orleans, and the restoration of the donjon tower at Rouen, where she was tortured.

The *Spectator* thus describes Count Bismark:—"Carlyle believing in his own doctrines, with the sigh gone out of him and selfishness in his blood, that is, as we judge, the nearest approximation to Count von Bismark."

The Emigration Commissioners say, in their report just issued, that the emigration during the year 1865 was 209,801, of whom there were—English, 61,845; Scotch, 12,870; Irish, 100,676; foreigners, 28,619; not distinguished, 6,291.

Miss Evans, the authoress of "Felix Holt," is said to have received 4,000*l.* for her novel, and she is now in Germany, "whither," say the papers, "she has gone to escape the temptation of reading, and the annoyance of listening to, criticisms on her new work."

Elias Howe, the inventor and patentee of the sewing-machine needle, has declared his purpose not to apply for an extension of his patent, which runs out this year, on the ground that he has made 1,500,000 dols. on it already, which he regards as fortune enough for one man.—*New York Tribune*.

PAPER COLLARS.—A Boston (American) paper has a report that a clerk in one of the wholesale stores in that city has lately been afflicted with a painful breaking out on the neck, which he at first attributed to boils, but a physician being called, the patient was informed that he was suffering from the poisonous properties of articles used in the preparation of his enamelled paper collars, which had been absorbed into his system.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—The regard felt by the friends of the Princess Helena for that amiable bride has chiefly taken the form of jewellery—diamonds, rubies, sapphires, turquoises enough to furnish a West-end shop. The King and Queen of the Belgians indulge in sentiment, having put "Souvenir" in turquoises on their gold-band bracelet; so does the Princess Louise of Hesse, who has set her "A. L." in diamonds and rubies in the centre of a heart-shaped crystal locket; and so does her Royal Highness the Duchess of Mecklenburg, who has put "Salve" in diamonds on the blue enamel centre of a circular gold locket. On the whole, the great people seem to feel

as much difficulty and to show as little resource in wedding presents as the small. We once heard a man complain of having a small shopful of bronze ornaments presented to him, another of having received twelve dial-pieces—a good supply for a middling-sized watchmaker—and another, with less opulent relatives, of having the range of six butter-knives; but the Princess Helena will be persevering and conscientious if she wears all this jewellery once before she dies. The cumulation of the same kind of wedding presents certainly diminishes the gratification to the instinct of property. If the contents of an ironmonger's shop were emptied at the feet of a middle-class bride, we do not think her pleasure would be as great as her embarrassment; and there is no great difference between having a vast superfluity of lockets and a vast superfluity of fenders.—*Spectator*.

MARRIAGES RURAL.—A Hampshire incumbent thus writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"If you had married as many couples as I have, you would be aware that it is not only when German princes appear at the hymeneal altar in England that novelties in pronunciation occur and foreign matter is introduced in the marriage service. The theme admits of more variations than you might suppose. In my parish it is quite the fashion for the man in giving the ring to say to the woman, 'With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods I, thee, and thou'; to which strange trio he pertinaciously adheres in spite of all my endeavours to correct the text. One man who could not read, but had taken praiseworthy pains to learn his part beforehand, had perfectly mastered what he was taught, only unluckily his 'coach' had blundered upon the baptismal instead of the matrimonial service, so, when interrogated as to taking the woman to be his wedded wife 'and so forth,' as the *Standard* has it, the bridegroom stoutly affirmed, 'All this I steadfastly believe.' The women are usually better up in this part of the Prayer-book than the men, but one day a bride (not of my parish, I am happy to say, but taught in a Government school) startled me by making the extraordinary vow to take her husband 'too ave and too old from this day forth' for betterer horse for richerer power in siggerness else to love cherries and to bay.' What meaning this marvellous farrago conveyed to her mind it is beyond the power of mine to imagine."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

KNIGHT.—July 7, at Penryn, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Knight, of a daughter.

EVANS.—July 12, the wife of the Rev. G. D. Evans, of Upton Chapel, Lambeth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOORHOUSE-ELVERSTON.—July 2, at the Independent chapel, Tintwistle, by the Rev. R. G. Milne, Mr. Edwin Moorhouse, of Tintwistle, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Elverston, of Dinting V.

THATCHER-DAVIS.—July 3, at the Independent chapel, Upton Cheney, by the Rev. R. Clark, Mr. James Thatcher, to Ruth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Davis, one of the proprietors and principal manager of Hole-lane Colliery, and of the firm of Leonard, Jefferies, and Co.

CLARKE-SAMPSON.—July 4, at the Abbey-lane Meeting-house, Saffron Walden, by the Rev. F. Pollard, Joshua Clarke, Esq., to Miss Sampson, both of Walden.

GRIFFITHS-LEWIS.—July 5, at Mozara Chapel, Raglan, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. George Phillips, uncle of the bride, J. Griffiths, Esq., Richmond House, Maidens, to Sarah, only daughter of David Lewis, Esq., Blaenavon.

CLARKSON-TOLLER.—July 5, at the Independent chapel, Market Harborough, by the Rev. A. R. Thomas, of Bristol, the Rev. William Clarkson, B.A., to Lucy, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Henry Toller, both of Market Harborough. No cards.

PATTON-DEVERELL.—July 6, at the Congregational chapel, Thame, by the Rev. C. Hardie, the Rev. Samuel Patton, of Longham, Dorsetshire, to Annie Maria, second daughter of John Deverell, Esq., of Copcourt, Tetworth, Oxfordshire.

CORKE-BENBOW.—July 6, at the Independent chapel, Northfleet, Kent, by the Rev. William Emery, of Gravesend, the Rev. Edward Corke, minister of the chapel, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Benbow, of Birmingham.

PLAYER-CHAPPELL.—July 7, at Horton Academy Chapel, by the Rev. Matthew Smith, Joseph Player, of Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road, to Emma, daughter of the late Mr. William Chappell, of Artillery-place, Bunhill-row, Finsbury. No cards.

WILLCOX-WHITE.—July 7, at the Baptist chapel, Chip-ping Sodbury, Abraham, youngest son of Mr. James Willcox, Shortwood, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James White, of Hutton, Weston-super-Mare.

ALDERTON-LAST.—GIRLING-LAST.—July 7, at Stoke-green Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. James Webb, Thomas Wright, only son of Mr. Thomas Alderton, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Last; also, at the same time and place, Robert, youngest son of Mr. James Girling, to Ellen, third daughter of Mr. Benjamin Last, all of Ipswich.

HOLDSWORTH-COWLING.—July 7, at Trinity Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Charles Holdsworth, to Miss Matilda Cowling, both of Horton.

VAN ASCH-DRURY.—July 9, at Ebenezer Chapel, Sunderland, by the Rev. W. Shillito, Mr. G. Van Asch, of Rusholme, to Emmeline Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Drury, of Sunderland.

PROCTOR-TEPPER.—July 9, at the Independent chapel, Southmolton, Mr. William Bartlett Proctor, Brompton-road, London, to Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Rd. Tepper, borough treasure, Southmolton.

WILKIE-POTTERS.—July 9, at the West-end Congregational chapel, Southport, by the Rev. John Chater, Mr. William Gibson Wilkie, of Oldham, to Miss Jeanie Potters, of Southport.

ASTON-RODWAY.—July 10, at the Independent chapel, Coleford, by the Rev. R. Stevens, M.A., Mr. Tom Aston, of Five Acres, Coleford, to Fanny, daughter of Mr. John Rodway, of Bristol.

WEBSTER-CARR.—July 11, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, Mr. William Webster, to Miss Mary Carr, both of Horton.

WRIGHT-MADGWICK.—July 11, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Allen, Arthur Robert, fifth son of Richard Wright, Esq., of Highbury crescent, to Anna, younger daughter of Edward Madgwick, Esq., of Canonbury.

BAKER-FROST.—July 11, at Beaumont Chapel, Wood-bridge, by the Rev. D. Jones, the Rev. Edwin Baker, of South Shields, to Bessie, eldest daughter of Mr. John Frost, of Woodbridge. No cards.

HATCH-RICHARDSON.—July 12, at Redland Park Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. E. Thomas, Richard M., second son of Mr. Henry Hatch, of Oxford, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Richardson, Winchester.

GOODYEAR-BLAIR.—July 12, at Union Chapel, Oxford-road, Manchester, by the Rev. Alexander McLaren, Mr. Charles Goodyear, to Margaret Millie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. M. Blair, both of this city.

CHALHAM-BIRT.—July 14, at the Baptist chapel, Manchester-street, Oldham, by the Rev. P. P. Rows, M.A., John Taylor Chalham, of Firwood, near Manchester, to Susan Prothman, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Birt, of Oldham.

DEATHS.

NEWPORT.—May 31, at Paryohaley, South Travancore, Little Irene, the infant daughter of the Rev. G. O. Newport, London Missionary Society, aged nine and a half months.

ISLIP.—July 3, at Kibworth, near Leicester, the Rev. Francis Islip, aged fifty-five years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

M'KENZIE.—July 4, at 41, Clerk-street, Edinburgh, the Rev. D. B. M'Kenzie, late Independent minister at Doune.

WILLIAMS.—July 11, at Blackheath, aged forty-seven, Hannah, the beloved wife of John Williams, Esq., of Westbourne Park-road, London.

MULLINGER.—July 11, at his residence, 3, Gibraltar-place, Chatham, George Mullinger, Esq., in his seventy-fifth year. Friends will please accept this intimation.

KENT.—July 15, the Rev. Benjamin Kent, twenty-six years minister of the Congregational church, Lower Norwood, aged forty-nine. Friends will kindly accept this notice.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The principal commercial event since our last is the stoppage of the Birmingham Banking Company. It is one of the old joint-stock banks, with unlimited liability, the number of shareholders exceeding 800. The business of the concern was very large, and the suffering in the district must be widespread. The stoppage of Attwood and Spooner's Bank was (it is said) as nothing compared with what this must be. A meeting of shareholders, however, is called for Thursday, when it is hoped arrangements will be made for the resuscitation of the Bank on the limited liability principle.

The continued uncertainty as to the course of events on the continent prevents any permanent improvement in the Stock Markets.

The half-yearly meetings of the various banks have passed off most favourably.

There has been no change in the rate of discount since our last.

Consols closed at 87½ for money, and 88½ for account.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending Wednesday, July 11.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£38,387,515	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	8,934,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,387,515
	£38,387,515		£23,337,515

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£10,278,193
Reserve	8,650,662	Other Securities ..	29,039,534
Public Deposits ..	2,736,739	Notes	8,094,685
Other Deposits ..	21,472,485	Gold & Silver Coin	705,955
Seven Day and other Bills	706,881		
	£43,118,297		£43,118,297

July 12, 1866.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, These corrective and purifying Pills, assisted by the external application of the Ointment, will subdue these troublesome disorders, though assuming an inveterate form, and under each disguise mocking the skill of the wisest physicians. Their first action is to clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach and energy to the system generally. The cure they effect is not temporary or imperfect, but they work a most marvellous and beneficial change throughout the entire body, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of future attacks on stomach or liver. They act likewise most wholesomely on the kidneys, spleen, bowels, circulation, and nerves.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 16.

There was a small supply of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market, which was held firmly by factors at the extreme rates of this day's night; but with fine forcing weather, the trade ruled heavy for both home-grown and foreign wheat, and little progress has been made in sales up to a late hour. Barley slow sale, at 1s. per qr. decline. Beans and peas dull. There is a good supply of foreign oats for the week. This article has participated in the general depression, and on all light quantities a decline of fully 6d. per qr. had to be submitted to. Good heavy corn about realised former prices, but the demand was not active.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent, red, old ..	55 to 59	
Do ditto new ..	41 52	
White, old ..	57 52	
Do ditto new ..	57 58	
Foreign red ..	48 57	
Do white ..	57 55	
BARLEY—		
English malting ..	81 35	
Chevalier ..	86 38	
Distilling ..	27 31	
Foreign ..	20 27	
MALT—		
Pale ..	54 57	
Chevalier ..	64 58	
Brown ..	48 53	
BEANS—		
Ticks ..	38 40	
Harrow ..	40 43	
Small ..	42 47	
Egyptian ..	36 40	
PEAS—		
Gray ..	34 to 36	
Maple ..	35 38	
White ..	37 40	
Boilers ..	38 40	
Foreign, white ..	34 40	
RYE ..	26 28	
OATS—		
English feed ..	21 26	
Do potatoe ..	26 32	
Scotch feed ..	23 27	
Do potatoe ..	26 32	
Irish black ..	20 25	
Do white ..	21 26	
Foreign feed ..	22 26	
FLOUR—		
Town made ..	46 50	
Country Marks ..	37 42	
Norfolk & Suffolk	32 34	

BREAD.—LONDON, Monday, July 16.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 16.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 22,815 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 19,454; in 1864, 8,215; in 1863, 18,798; in 1862, 10,394; in 1861, 10,609; and in 1860, 15,120 head. The show of foreign stock on sale to-day was extensive, and in fair average condition. The French beasts were good, and some of them sold at from 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were only moderate. Most breeds came to hand of full average weight. The demand was heavy at a decline in the quotations compared with Monday last of 4d. The general top figure was 5s. 4d., but very inferior beasts realised 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., received 500 Soots, Shorthorns, and Crosses; from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, 1,300 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 200 various breeds; from Scotland, 84 Soots and Crosses; and from Ireland, 40 oxen and heifers. With English sheep we were only moderately supplied. Most breeds, however, were tolerably prime. The demand for them was in a sluggish state, on rather lower terms. The best Downs and half-breds were disposed of at 6s. per 8lbs. Lambs were in fair average supply and fair request, at from 6s. 8d. to 8s. per 8lbs., being late rates. The show of calves being extensive, the veal trade was heavy, at 4d. per 8lbs. less money. Prices ranged from 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. There was very little business doing in pigs at last week's currencies. The top price was 5s. per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 8 to 4 0	Prime Southdown 5 10 to 6 0
Second quality . 4 2 4 8	Lambs 6 8 8 0
Prime large oxen . 4 10 5 2	Lge. coarse calves 4 0 4 6
Prime Soots, &c. . 5 4 5 6	Prime small . . 4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep . 8 8 4 2	Large hogs . . 4 0 4 6
Second quality . 4 4 5 0	Neatsm. porkers . 4 8 5 0
Pr. coarse woolled 5 2 5 8	

Quarter-old store pigs, 30s. to 33s. each. Suckling Calves, 21s. to 23s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 16.

Unusually small supplies of meat were on sale here to-day, yet the trade was heavy, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef . . 3 6 to 3 10	Small pork . . 4 6 to 5 0
Middling ditto . 4 0 4 4	Inf. mutton . . 3 6 4 0
Prime large do. . 4 6 4 8	Middling ditto . 4 8 5 4
Do. small do. . 4 10 5 0	Prime ditto . . 5 6 5 10
Large pork . . 4 0 4 4	Veal 3 10 5 0

Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, July 14.

Soft fruit, as it is called, is now furnished in great abundance, and prices realised for it are small. For choice goods of other descriptions there is now but a limited sale. The supply of pine-apples in particular far exceeds the demand. West Indian pines are arriving in large quantities. Foreign imports continue heavy. Peas are arriving in excellent condition. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, heaths, calceolarias, pelargoniums, fuchsias, balsams, cockscombs, mignonne, and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,667 firkins butter and 2,650 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 27,575 casks, &c., butter, and 1,750 bales of bacon. The transactions in the Irish butter market are so very limited that quotations are almost nominal; finest Cloumels sold at 11s. landed. Jersey butter being pressed on the market, in consequence of the heat of the weather, prices declined about 4s. to 6s. per cwt.; but other descriptions of foreign maintained their price. In the bacon market there was a good business transacted; sales of best Waterford at 7s. on board; at the close of the week sellers required an advance of 1s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 16.—The supplies of potatoes on sale are moderate. The demand for most qualities rules steady, at prices ranging from 80s. to 110s. per ton. Last week's import was 500 tons, chiefly from Rotterdam.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, July 16.—Our market is quiet, and without alteration; the late fine weather and the reported improvement in the hop-grounds have tended to stop the demand, prices are consequently merely nominal. In all the healthy sections of the plantations the bine is growing very fast, and cleaning well; but in the infected districts, although a little improvement may occasionally be observed, yet with every advantage as regards weather, it is the general belief that the produce will be small. The reports from Bohemia are still very unfavourable. In Bavaria the best plantations are rapidly progressing, and the yield may, with favourable weather, amount to half a cwt. In Belgium the grounds formerly well-spoken of are doing fairly, while the infected portions are gradually going from bad to worse. Baden, Alsace, and the French districts, promise an abundant crop. Mid and East Kent, 105s., 140s., 180s.; Weald of Kent, 100s., 120s., 140s.; Farnham and Country, 100s., 125s., 160s.; Sussex, 90s., 110s., 140s.; Yearlings, 95s., 110s., 130s.; Bavarians, 130s., 147s., 170s.; Belgians 100s., 112s., 125s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 75 bales from Boulogne, 12 Hamburg, 23 St. Petersburg, and 55 pockets from Jersey.

SEED, Monday, July 16.—The seeds market continues quiet, and values of clover-seed are without alteration. New rapeseed was at market this morning of fine dry quality, and found buyers at from 6s. to 8s. per qr. reduction on the late values of old.

WOOL, Monday, July 16.—There is rather more inquiry for wool, for home use, and prices are fairly supported. For export, scarcely any transactions have taken place. The quantity of wool on offer is limited; but the high value of money wholly prevents speculation.

OIL, Monday, July 16.—Linseed oil rules inactive at 35s. 6d. to 36s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape and all other oils move off slowly, at late rates. French spirits of turpentine are now quoted at 41s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, July 16.—The business doing in tallow is very moderate, at about late rates. The price of P.Y.O. on the spot is 44s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow is selling at 42s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat 2s. to 2s. 2d. per 8lbs.

COALS, MONDAY, July 16.—Factors realised an advance on last day rates. Haswell, 20s. 6d.; Huttons, 20s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 20s. 3d.; Tanfield, 14s. 6d.; Holywell, 20s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool, 20s. 6d. Fresh ships, 20; at sea, 60.

Advertisements.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Used in the Royal Laundry

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

37, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

BEDS from 1s. 6d.; PLAIN BREAKFAST or TEA, 1s.

The above house is well and centrally situated. There is a spacious Coffee-room overlooking the Square; it is within Five Minutes' Walk of Holborn, and near the Inns of Court, British Museum, St. Paul's, &c.; and admirably suited for Parties, either on pleasure or business.

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